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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

The Historical Geography of Arabia, or the Patriarchal Evidences of Revealed Religion; and an Appendix, containing Translations, with an Alphabet and Glossary of the Hamyaritic Inscriptions recently discovered in Hadramaut. By the Rev. C. Forster, B.D. &c. 2 vols. 8vo, with Illustrative Maps. Duncan and Malcolm.

THE obscurity of Arabian antiquities is as great as that of any other country. Hitherto no historical annals or writings have been found anterior to the time of Mohammed.* They possessed no general annals, few historical records common to the whole nation or to particular tribes; genealogies, their chief study, preserved only isolated facts; songs and tradition perpetuated wars and exploits, and, after the patriarchal times, superstitions and idolatries; and these traditions, in the absence of a national literature, have been hitherto received as disguised by fiction and fable.

History and tradition have, however, agreed in deducing the origin of the tribes from Kahtan or Joktan, of the posterity of Shem, intermingled with the children of Hagar and the darker descendants of Cush, the son of Ham. The classical writers mostly distinguished the Cushites, from the peculiarity of colour, as Ethiopians; and the same term has, by misfortune, been frequently substituted in our English version of the Old Testament, where the Hebrew original preserves the proper name, Cush. This has ever since been a most fertile source of error, leading to the dark races of Asia being confounded with those of Africa; and had the author of the work before us thought for a moment of the origin of the word as merely expressive of colour, he would not have spoken of an African and an Asiatic Ethiopians (vol. i. p. 12).

It is much to be regretted that when Mr. Forster had undertaken a long and laborious work to ruffle the pre-existing views entertained of the comparative distribution of the Joktan and Cushite Arabs in the Arabian peninsula, and that at the conclusion of this work he was led by a most fortunate accident—so fortunate as to be regarded by the pious author as a special providence (xxiv.)—to the solution of the key to the ancient Hamyaritic inscriptions,—he did not at once remodel the whole, annals and writings prior to Mohammed having now been found, and fiction and fable converted into history.

Tradition, sanctioned by the Koran, has preserved the names of several of the lost Arab tribes of Joktanite descent; but of these, none were more renowned than the Ad, descended from Aws or Uz, the son of Aram, the son of Shem, the son of Noah, and who settled in the desert of Al Akhaf soon after the confusion of tongues. They were fabled as giants, and mostly distinguished by their building exploits; and Sheddad, the son of Ad, built the splendid and “invisible” city in the desert of Aden. The tribe was patriarchal, till, re-

laxing from its faithful worship of one God, the prophet Heber (whose Arab name of Hud has hitherto been by Christian controversialists considered as a corruption of Mohammed’s) was sent to reclaim them, when, not repenting, they were overthrown by hot winds, with the exception of Lokman (not he of David’s time) and his followers—the later Ad.

This history of one (who, with the Thamud or Edomite tribe, dug the first caves at Petra) of the earliest Arab tribes, has hitherto been considered as little better than fable; and in vol. ii. p. 32 of Mr. Forster’s work, we find it stated, that the origin and fate of Ad, one of the most famous tribes of ante-Mohammedan Arabia, may be dismissed among the idle fables of Koran; whereas in the subsequent deciphering of the Hamyaritic inscriptions, added to the translation of the second poem obtained by Schultens from the Historical Geography of the celebrated Al Kazwini, and still further exemplified by the history from Firazabadi, of the Sabæan princess, we have the most remarkable and unexpected evidences of the truth of that tradition; and further, that the extinction of the Ad tribe, by the wrath of God, was contemporaneous with the seven years’ famine recorded in Genesis (chap. xli.).

The bearing of this important fact on the early distribution of the lost Arab tribes is of the highest importance to the inquiries instituted by our author, who would have had extraordinary facilities thrown in his way—as, for example, in the vast distribution ascertained to belong to the Joktanite Hamyarites, whose inscriptions are found from Aden to Hodeidah, and Mareb, the capital of the Queen of Sheba, on the one side, to Hiss Ghorab, the two Mesenaats, and the renowned Dhafar on the other; and in minor details, as in the recognition of the country of the Homerites, founded by our author (vol. ii. p. 163) upon the vestiges still extant in the name of Homar; while he afterwards finds in the inscription of Nakabu-l-hajar the names of several of their kings, and, among others, of Charibael, the king of the Homerites and Sabæans, celebrated by Arrian, whose alliance, in the reign of Claudius, was assiduously courted by the Romans.

But the history of the discovery of the Hamyaritic inscriptions, and of the key to solve them, and the curious facts which have flowed from their translation, is so much more remarkable and important than the erudite researches of the greater part of Mr. Forster’s work (which is founded, indeed, from the Biblical Geography of Bochart), that we shall, previous to noticing some of the leading points in which our studies lead us to disagree with the author, turn to what is more agreeable,—the triumph obtained by himself, and the national credit gained by its being an Englishman who has first deciphered inscriptions of a long lost language, and belonging, without a doubt, to the most ancient alphabet of mankind, and which were first discovered by British officers, after being sought for in vain by Neibuhr and his colleagues, and so long desired and so much regretted by all oriental scholars from Pocock down to Sir William Jones.

It was on the morning of the 6th of May 1834 that the officers of the Hon. East India Company’s surveying vessel, Palinurus, discovered the emporium of Kane—the castle of Hiss Ghorab—to which they had much difficulty in finding an entrance, and on the rock leading up to which, the first Hamyaritic inscription was found, and of which, to avoid errors, three different copies were taken.

This was followed by Lieut. Wellsted’s excursion to the ruins of Nakabu-l-hajar in April 1835, where he found the inscription of the Homerite Hamyarites; and that of Messrs. Cruttenden and Hulton to Sana, in July and August 1836, where they obtained several Hamyaritic inscriptions, brought from the renowned Mareb. Other inscriptions were found by the Palinurus at the two Mesenaats, and one was dug up at Aden on September 26, 1842.

Numbers more are known to exist, and especially at Dhafar, the celebrated capital of the Homerites, where they were seen by the unfortunate Seetzen; at Mankab, a league from that place; at Sihun, Jebel Hammum, Wadi Sheikhawi, near Kosair; at Hodeidah, on the Red Sea, and many other places; so that the future results promised, by the clue obtained through the inscriptions already deciphered, are beyond all calculation.

Add to this that there is a close analogy, if not a positive relation, between many of the letters of the Hamyaritic alphabet and those of the Amharic or old Abyssinian, as also with those on the ancient Bactrian coins deciphered by Mr. Prinsep, and those on the Lat of Firoz Shah at Dehli, as yet undeciphered, as well also with those on the ruins of Al Hadhr in Mesopotamia, in which we at once recognise the powers of A and B, but in these Mesopotamian ruins a single inscription being on each stone, these appear to be chiefly monograms or ciphers, or characters composed of several letters interwoven, and mostly belonging to a much later period than the Hamyaritic, with which they are, however, interspersed, or from which they have apparently derived their roots.

Gesenius, Roediger, and other learned men, exerted themselves to the utmost to solve the key of this newly discovered alphabet—the former read in the Hiss Ghorab inscription “King of the Himyarites,” and communicated to the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society (vol. ii. p. 118) an alphabet of the language, and the version of many passages of the Sana inscription, in which he reads the name of Abulkarb, the thirty-second king of Himyar. It is curious that Mr. Forster takes little notice of the Sana inscription, and none of Professor Gesenius’s attempt to decipher it; but as to the attempted version of the Hiss Ghorab inscription, he rejects it altogether, and in no courtly terms, taxing the German professor with being a mere scholar and a lax theologian, shewing that even the pursuit of knowledge and the chastening influence of learning are not enough to ensure the spirit of meekness and charity.

Professor Roediger’s versions, if our author be correct, are no more felicitous than Gesenius’s; in fact, Mr. Forster says, very truly, that without the key, with which accident fur-

* The Cufic and Arabic characters now in use are stated to have been discovered by Abderrahman, viceroy of Yemen in the reign of Moawiyeh, the first of the Omniade Khalifs, about A.D. 660-670.

nished him, all attempts to decipher these inscriptions must most probably have been in vain, for other alphabets have grown out of the Hamyaritic; but it was original and primeval.

The key here in question was furnished by the *Monumenta Vetustiora Arabiæ* of Schultens, which contained a poem, since ascertained to have been extracted from the historical compilation of Al Kazwini, called the *Kitab atsar al Belad*, and contained among the MSS. of the Leyden Library (No. 512), and which at once struck the author, from the equal length of the documents, and the apparent identity of their locality, to be an Arabic version of the ten-line inscription at Hiss Ghorab. Subsequent examination and application of the key to the Hamyaritic alphabet, thus empirically obtained, to the translation of other inscriptions, served to carry mere probabilities to the most earnest conviction.

A proper caution ought to be used in admitting results thus easily arrived at. The alphabet corresponding to the Hamyaritic letters given by Roediger from an Arabic MS. in the *Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes* (Gott. 1837, 8vo, p. 332), has been proclaimed by the learned foreign secretary of the Royal Geographical Society (*Journal of Geographical Society*, vol. viii. p. 287, note) as one of the many literary frauds with which the half-learned in Asia have endeavoured to raise their reputation at the expense of truth; so also have the Ancient Alphabets and the late Mr. Price's interpretation of the Persepolitan Inscriptions from a Persian MS.; yet Mr. Forster's researches have tended to shew that the said Ancient Alphabets were not wrong in all cases.

The poem of Hiss Ghorab is so brief, that it may be quoted:

"We dwelt at ease for ages within the courts of this castle,

A life without straits, and above want.

Roll'd in upon us the sea with brimming tide;

Our rivers flow'd with copious fall

Among the lofty palms: their keepers

Sow'd fresh dates, by the winding currents of the valley-streams,

And also the dry.

And we hunted the game, by land, with ropes and reeds;

And we drew forth the fishes from the depths of the sea.

And we walked proudly, in silks richly brodered with the needle,

And in whole silks, and in green-striped robes.

Kings reign'd over us, far removed from baseness,

And vehement against the people of perfidy and fraud.

They sanction'd for us, from the religion of Hüd

(Heber), right laws:

And we believed in miracles, the resurrection, and the resurrection of the dead by the breath of God.

When enemies descended upon our soil to invade us, We went forth together, with straight and dusky spears.

Ardent and strenuous defenders of our children and our wives,

On long-neck'd steeds, grey, and dun-colour'd, and bright bay,

Wounding those who fell upon us, and would do us violence,

With our swords, until they turn'd their backs."

This remarkable poem, which bears internal evidence of having belonged to a patriarchal, and not a pagan or idolatrous tribe, is followed in Schultens by another and shorter poem,

which, he thinks may yet be recovered at one of the tombs, and which describes the

land being visited by a sore famine of

and the people being reduced to a well-known event of

history, and which fixes the date of the second century, to a given point in the patri-

archal times.

In further elucidation of this very curious

poem, Mr. Forster adduces another poem from

the pen of Ebn Hesham, which narrates

that a flood of rain laid bare to view a sepulchre in Yemen in which lay a woman decorated with seven collars of pearls; with bracelets, armlets, ankle-rings, and rings of great value; and having at her head a coffer filled with treasure, and a tablet, which recorded, in the name of the god of Hamyar, that Tajah, daughter of the king of the Hamyarites, sent her steward to Joseph, and he not returning, she sent her handmaid with a measure of silver to bring back a measure of flour; and not being able to procure it, she sent her with a measure of gold; which also failing, she sent her with a measure of pearls; which also failing (sad anticipation of a Roman festival!), she commanded them to be ground; but finding no profit in them, she was shut up there.

Having said thus much of the Hamyaritic inscriptions, the translation of which we consider a just source of national pride, we must turn to a few leading considerations upon the author's historical geography of Arabia; and here we must confess, that confined by his researches to the Arabian peninsula, the author seems to have altogether overlooked the claims of other countries; and to have wished to prove more for a limited tract of country than is borne out by other facts.

In nothing, in our humble opinion, is this so strongly manifested as in the attempt to shew that the Beni Khaled were the founders of the Chaldean nation. The now existing Christian remnant of the Chaldeans are called by the Arabs, Khaldi; and though corrupted, they have neither lost their language, their name, nor their nationality. The powerful peninsular tribe of Beni Khaled—the Kaulothai, Chalosii, or Chablasii of the ancients—may, as shewn by our author, be only one of the many forms of the name of Havilah; but he has only the further conjecture, similarity of name, that they conferred that name to the Chaldeans of antiquity (vol. i. p. 51). The passage of Isaiah (xxiii. 13) only proves that the Chaldeans lived in the wilderness: it does not say of the south any more than of the north; from which, with the perverse ingenuity of much learning, according to our author, Heeren and most writers have insisted upon bringing them.

The existence of three Urs has been pretty satisfactorily established by recent researches. There is an Ur of the Chaldeans, now Urah; Ur of post-Babylonian Chaldeæ, now the Mount of Orchoe; and Ur of the Persians, according to Ammianus, now Kaleb Sherkat. Near Ur of the Chaldeans are the equally well determined sites of Haran, afterwards Carrhæ, and now again Haran; and of Serug, afterwards Batnæ, now again Serug: the tradition of the patriarchal origin of these ancient sites was preserved by the early bishops of Batnæ, Carrhæ, and Edessa. And where is the greater mass of testimony, in the city of the father of Nahor, in that of the land of nativity of Haran (Ur), in that of the death of Terah (Haran), and in the passage of Abraham from Ur to Berræa, on his way to Canaan; or in the remote identity of the name of the peninsular Arab tribe of Beni Khaled with that of the Chaldees excellency?

The al Arab al Araba, or Arabs *par excellence*, are, according to themselves, the descendants of Kahtan or Joktan; all the rest, including Cushites and descendants of Ishmael, and all mixed or naturalised Arabs, whether patriarchal or of subsequent admixture, are designated as Mostarabi. There is no doubt but that the dark coloured Arabs and other naturalised races were very extensively dispersed over the peninsula,—the Cushites

on the eastern side, the children of Hagar on the western; but because Scripture makes particular mention of the naturalised Arabs, while the eastern writers take little or no notice of them, it cannot by any possible logic follow as a sequence that they enjoyed numerical superiority over the Arabs, strictly speaking. It is impossible, confined as we are to space, to enter into the details of this discussion; the error on the part of the author is to be perpetually sacrificing or disregarding established facts in the distribution of existing Arab tribes to the recovery of some minor colonisation of earlier races.

In order to explain a passage of Pliny, who places the Mariaba destroyed by Gallus near Muranimal, a town seated on a river believed to be the re-appearance of the Pison branch of the Euphrates, Mr. Forster carries the lieutenant of Augustus right across the Arabian peninsula to Merab, in the district of El Hassa, on the Persian Gulf, and back again to the Red Sea, a journey which, for extraordinary length and inexplicable *détours*, leaves the expedition of Crassus in the shade, and is only equalled by the wanderings of the ten thousand in Armenia and Georgia. But, admitting this extraordinary ramble of the Romans across the peninsula of Arabia, we do not gain a step in the proof of Mariaba being Merab, and not the more distinguished Marab, the capital of the Sabæans; for neither it, nor Muranimal, nor Al Borani, could have been on any prolongation of the Pison branch of the Euphrates.

We regret exceedingly to have experienced much disappointment on examining the maps which accompany this work. In the Scriptural map, where many of the distinctions are arbitrary, a severe geography could not be expected; but in the classic map we might certainly have had a map of modern Arabia with the classic sites underlined. At all events there exist data which ought not to have been neglected. The Charts of the Red Sea, published by the Hon. East India Company, have the names of places written in Arabic by Mr. Rassam; and their orthography in the copies of the Royal Geographical Society has been corrected by Messrs. Renouard and D'Abaddie. The author was acquainted with Captain Haine's Map of the Southern Coast of Arabia, and yet it has not been made use of in the construction of either maps, where we find none of even the great features of that part of the peninsula, not even the Jebel Hamari—a name of which he could have made great use; or the Jebel Yafai, the Fudhli country and tribe, the Diyabi tribe, the Hammum tribe, or the Jebel Asad. Instead of these recent materials, the land of the Homerites, now Hamari, is marked from Neibuhr, *Pays d'Himiar*; and the Ascizæ are placed in the Jebel Kamar instead of the Jebel Asad. Wellsted's Map of Oman is in a similar manner neglected. The classic Bilulæi are now Beni abu ali, not Beni boo allee; the Libanotophoras is the Jebel Felluh, not M^a Sciorm; the biblical Dedan is not Daba, or Dobba, but Debbah; and the biblical Ramah is not Ramah, but Ul Umrah. Bunder Tsor is now Sur, and Pteros Tsor is Ifusur. Worse than all, the mouths of the Euphrates are as they have never been, except in some old maps drawn up from ill-digested descriptions. A neat little map of the lower part of the Euphrates is in existence—why was it not used? The detail of what it was in ancient times, the progress of its alluvium and those of the Tigris, have been carefully studied on the spot, in relation to the progressive emergence of lands, to the distribution of the patriarchal



tribes, the rise of classic sites, and their succession by Arabian ports and villages; and to what use has all this been done, if, six years afterwards, we find more than a dozen errors of first magnitude perpetrated in the space of a square inch?

Self-Sacrifice; or, the Chancellor's Chaplain. By the Author of the "Bishop's Daughter," &c. Pp. 341. London, D. Bogue.

THE author impersonates a truly pious clergyman of the Church of England, actuated by the purest and self-denying principles of that portion of it who belong to the school of Wilberforce. He meets with, and withstands, many temptations; endures many trials; refuses, loses, or surrenders livings; and even sacrifices his love, in order to deserve the character of a right-minded minister of the Gospel, and a shining light before men. His relations seem generally to be matters of fact with fictitious names; but in other instances he speaks of well-known persons, such as Lord Eldon, Lady Denbigh, and several others, without concealment. He also gives some pleasant recollections of places, such as Cawood, the once famed seat of the archbishops of York; and, being distinctly a man of study and talent, has constructed a volume which may furnish good lessons to the vicious, and good counsel to the better-disposed.

His portrait of a tyrannical and selfish squire is powerfully drawn; but, indeed, most of his portraiture is naturally and ably handled. Among other erroneous follies, he deservedly censures that morbid humanity which presumptuously lifts the deepest guilt *per saltum* into the highest paradise.

"Many of the incidents (he says) will, of course, be recognised—the Wiltshire funeral for instance: but the aim, let me repeat, has been to instruct and not to wound." The remarks suggested by the case of the murderer Lobb may, possibly, be construed into an attack on the doctrine of 'Christian assurance.' Such they are not intended to form. But let the point be fairly stated. The difficulty with which a minister has constantly to contend is, the prevalent disposition to defer the work of repentance; to delay its commencement to some future and indefinite period: and no more dangerous experiment can be tried on public morals than the reiteration of statements, embodying, in glowing language, the conversion of a condemned felon at the 'eleventh hour,' whose past life has been familiarised with crime, and whose entire career, up to the very moment of his apprehension, proves him to have been under the dominion of the Evil One."

An anecdote in the early part, respecting a rustic candidate, is, like some of the rest, rather musty; but military, civil, and religious, all authors, now think it absolutely necessary to put in some epics of humour. Avoiding these, except the capital humour of the funeral above alluded to, we shall satisfy ourselves with two examples from this work. The vicar goes to a new living, which has been spoken of as delightful, &c., and he relates:

"I groaned audibly when I drove down the main street of Orlingstoke. It was a long, shabby, straggling, filthy village, with a muddy pond at one end, and a bit of brown, barren common at the other. The blessing this latter appendage proved to the parish will presently appear. A footpath wretchedly paved—cross moths—squalid children—dung-hills here, duck-pools there—gave the finishing touches to this *beau idéal* of a happy village. From the general look of dirt and discontent two dwellings must be excepted, which faced each other.

Each was graced with a yard or two of garden in front—a gravel walk sixteen inches broad—bright green rails—and a brass knocker. They sheltered the village peacemaker and the village disturber. The first 'gave his advice to the poor,' and his attention to the rich; and both their quietus if they persevered with his decoctions. The other was what is termed a sharp practitioner; had fame as a 'redresser of grievances,' and professed to be 'a successful stickler' for the 'poor man's rights.' In this character he sought the suffrages of the people of Orlingstoke. They had cause to remember him. From the moment of his settling within their boundary, the demon of litigation seemed dominant amongst them. He had embroiled them with the whole neighbourhood. Their best friend, the lord of the manor, the liberal contributor to all their charities, the ready patron of all their village festivities, they had irretrievably alienated. Their intercourse with each other was no longer frank and cordial, but leavened with acrimony, suspicion, and ill will. So much for Mr. Wordy's 'assertion of their right to turn twenty head of geese upon Cornbury common.' He had tried the right, or rather persuaded the unhappy villagers to do so, for his emolument, in almost every court in the kingdom. Term after term the Orlingstoke case was called on—spoken to—mentioned—demurred to—or appealed against. Upon its coming on for hearing for the fifth time, Baron Vaughan slyly observed, 'It appears to me, brother Pollock, there are many more geese in Orlingstoke than those which range the common.' And general was the smile in court when his lordship, at the close of a masterly analysis of Mr. Wordy's merits, affirmed, 'that whatever were the legal deficiencies of that gentleman, he was eminently skilled in *common law*!' Around, and about, and across this distracted hamlet I paced with unwearied ardour in the hope of discovering some conversable being. But in vain. The geese hissed; and the children squaled; and their mothers scolded; and my ramble was gradually leading me to the painful conclusion that a reckless and untoward generation were gathered around, when a surprise awaited me."

He encounters a character, for whose lineaments we have not space; nor, we regret to say, have we for the termination of his first and only love attachment—for we must find room for the funeral.

"My model funeral," continued the vicar, without giving the least heed to Mr. Gritty's oration, 'is one which I heard of when I was in Wiltshire; and which struck me as well worthy of imitation. A heartless, miserly old man died at an advanced age, possessed of considerable property, no proportion of which could he be prevailed on, during life, to part with to the pressing necessities of those around him. His stewardship closed. At once niggardly and ostentatious—the two qualities are far more frequently united than people are willing to imagine—he left in his will an instruction to his executors, that 'one thousand pounds should be expended upon his funeral.' To a benevolent lady in the neighbourhood, whose earliest and latest thought had reference to the welfare of the necessitous, this happy suggestion occurred—'why not benefit the poor by this strange injunction? Why not invite all the needy, infirm, and aged of the neighbourhood, to this rich man's funeral; and give them clothing suited to the ceremony?' The idea was adopted and carried out. It was a delightful funeral. The most cheerful scene that had been witnessed there for years. No tears! No groans! No

sighs! Not a mourner visible! Everybody smiling and in tip-top spirits. The old women came trotting up to the house, each in a warm, comfortable cloak, new gown and bonnet; the old men in a full suit of decent black. None thought it necessary to look lugubrious and lachrymose; or other than they really were—heart-glad. Right joyous was the spectacle; and pleasant to many was the thought, that the old miser who had taken special care to aid no poor creature when alive, should have made so many aged hearts light and happy when he was removed. Yes! yes! that was a funeral worth attending."

With this we conclude our perhaps too short review; but one for which we will make no excuse—adopting a quotation of old Andrew Fuller from our author: "they that need an apology come too near a fault."

Mexico as it was and as it is. By Brantz Mayer, Secretary to the U. S. Legation in 1841-2. 8vo, pp. 390. New York, J. Winchester; London and Paris, Wiley and Putnam.

LATE publications on Mexico have carved much of the material away from Mr. Mayer's pen; but still this volume will be found to contain a considerable quantity of information, and supply many farther particulars in the history of a very interesting country. It is, moreover, recommended by sound sense, and a tone of moderation and impartiality, which give weight to its statements and force to its opinions. And, we may add, that the writer enjoyed good opportunities for remark, and appears to have made an active and good use of them. His work needs no further preface from us; and his own preface may be quoted to shew his general views in regard to Mexico and the Mexicans:—

"It is needless (he says) for me to say a word at present upon the character of the Texan revolution, and I have merely alluded to the subject, because I hold this revolt to have greatly affected the mutual interests and feelings of Mexico and our union, while it has produced neither recognised independence nor domestic tranquillity to the Texans themselves. Under these circumstances, I have felt it to be my duty to speak of Mexico plainly and justly; and while I detailed its vices, its faults, its misery, and its revolutions, to record also the virtues and meritorious characteristics of its population, which, if allowed the blessings of peaceful culture, would lead it to unparalleled prosperity."

And surely it has all the means from nature. "The Mexican republic contains an area of 1,650,000 square miles, and the United States of America, 2,300,000. If we allow, as is calculated, that the square mile will maintain, under ordinary careful cultivation, a population of 200 persons, we shall have the sum of 330,000,000 for the total ultimate capability of the Mexican soil, and 460,000,000 for the United States; or, 130,000,000 less in Mexico than in our Union."

Of the population we are told:—"The most complete, and probably the most accurate, of the recent calculations, is the one which was made by the government itself (without special enumeration), and served as a basis for the call of a congress to form a new constitution, under the plan of Tacubaya in 1842." This makes a total of 7,015,509; but "since the year 1830, the population of the republic has been dreadfully ravaged by smallpox, measles, and cholera. In the capital alone it is estimated that about 5000 died of the first-named of these diseases,

2000 of the second, and from 15,000 to 20,000 of the third. The mortality must have been in a corresponding ratio throughout the territory."

We all know how beautiful and variegated the country is; and our critique, therefore, may for-sake generalities, in order to select a few traits from the volume. Here is a Mexican's butcher's shop:—

"It is about the size of a stall, the whole front being open to the street, with a fine game-cock, tied by the leg, on the sill. Suspended from the ceiling, and but two or three feet from the doorway, hangs the entire carcass of a beef; at a short distance behind is the counter; and in the rear of this again is a row of kids and delicate morsels, festooned with gilt paper and yards of sausages, hung in the most tasteful lines and curves. In the centre of this carnal show rests an image of the 'Holy Virgin of Guadalupe,' under whose protection he thus places his larder and his 'custom.' The most interesting figure, however, in the picture is the butcher himself—a sentimental-looking fellow, with black eyes, curling locks, and altogether a most captivating personage, barring a sort of oily lustre that polishes his skin. I invariably find him lounging romantically over his saw and cleaver, strumming his guitar to half-a-dozen housemaids, who, doubtless, are attracted to his steaks by his amorous staves. It is rare to see such a mixture of meat and music. What would be said with us at home, to see the celebrated Jones or Smith, in the Fulton market, mounted on his block, with a blue ribbon about his neck, and a dozen damsels grouped around him, listening, with rapt air, to the pet *morceau* of the last opera! Yet the suggestion might be useful in these days, when invention is taxed to the utmost for new modes of attracting the people. In Mexico, at any rate, it is characteristic, and I have therefore noted it."

Among others two singular characters are thus described:

"Until recently there were in the city of Puebla two sisters, remarkable for the manufacture of figures from rags. These ladies were of respectable birth, and always commanded a ready sale for their works, which were sought for even in Europe. They moulded the figures of lumps of beeswax, covered the different parts of the body with cotton cloth of colours suited to the complexion, and, while the wax was yet soft, moulded the features into the required expression, completing the representation with appropriate dresses. I have two of these in my possession, which, in point of character, are worthy of the pencil of Teniers. They represent an old Indian woman, scolding and weeping over her drunken son. The grief and age of the one, and the tipsy leer, roll of the head, and want of command over the limbs of the other, are rendered with indescribable faithfulness. One of these remarkable artists died while I was in Mexico, and the other is extremely old and feeble, so that it has now become a matter of great difficulty to obtain a specimen of her works; nor can they hereafter be as perfect as formerly, as the sister who died was remarkable for her perfection in forming the figures, while the greater talent of finishing and giving expression was the task of the survivor. Both duties now devolve on her, and what with age and the loss of her companion, her hand seems to have lost much of its cunning."

Visiting the Museum, as well as perambulating the country, our author treats largely of ancient remains, both collected and *in situ*; and among his other illustrations affords us

many of these striking curiosities. Among the former he notices an "*undoubted portrait of Cortéz*," which notice we copy as a fair sample of his manner of treating these subjects. He is speaking of the Museum, and says:

"In one of the corners, behind a quantity of rubbish, old desks, and benches, is the armour of Cortéz—a plain unornamented suit of steel, from the size of which, I judge that the conqueror was not a man of large frame or great bodily strength. Among the portraits of the viceroys contained in this apartment, there is one of Cortéz; and in it he is depicted in a different manner from that in which we have been accustomed to know him since our boyhood, when we first made his acquaintance in school-histories, drawn as a savage-looking hero with slouched hat and feather and fur-caped coat. There is no doubt, I am told, of the genuineness of the picture in this Museum; and its history is traced with certainty to the period of the third viceroy, when the gallery of portraits was commenced. It represents him in armour, highly polished and inlaid with gold. One hand rests upon his plumed helmet, and the other on a truncheon. The figure is slender and graceful. I should say, from the expression of the head alone, that the portrait was accurate. His eyes are raised to heaven; his grey hair curls around a rather narrow and not very lofty brow, and the lower part of his face is covered with a grizzled beard and mustache, through which appears a mouth marked with firmness and dignity. There is a look of the world and of heaven; of veneration and authority. It is, in fact, a characteristic picture of the bigoted soldier, who slew thousands in the acquisition of gold, empire, and a new altar for the holy cross. Never was the biography of a hero and enthusiast more fully written in history, than has been done by the unknown painter of this portrait on the canvass which embellished the walls of the colonial palace of Mexico."

Travels in the Terra Caliente, and the inspection of caves, pyramids, temples, &c., furnish much agreeable matter; and the accounts of strange and monstrous idols, and horrid sacrifices to them, are full of interest; but we must leave them as too long for our purpose, and be content to close with a brief description of South American dexterity:

"*Mexican Roguery*.—When giving you an account the other day of Mexican prisons and prisoners, I forgot to relate some anecdotes that are told in the capital of the adroitness of native thievery. Some time since, an English gentleman was quietly sauntering along the Portales—the most crowded thoroughfare in Mexico—his attention being occupied with the variety of wares offered for sale by the small dealers; when suddenly he felt his hat gently lifted from his head. Before he could turn to seize the thief, the rascal was already a dozen yards distant, dodging through the crowd. Upon another occasion a Mexican was stopped in broad daylight, in a lonely part of the town, by three men, who demanded his cloak. Of course, he very strongly objected to parting with so valuable an article; when two of them placed themselves on either side of him, and a third, seizing the garment, immediately disappeared, leaving the victim in the grip of his companions. His cloak gone, he naturally imagined that the thieves had no further use for him, and attempted to depart. The vagabonds, however, told him to remain patiently where he was, and he would find the result more agreeable than he expected. In the course of fifteen minutes their accomplice returned, and, politely bowing, handed the gentleman a pawnbroker's ticket! 'We wanted

thirty dollars, and not the cloak,' said the villain; 'here is a ticket, with which you may redeem it for that sum; and as the cloak of such a caballero is unquestionably worth at least a hundred dollars, you may consider yourself as having made seventy by the transaction! *Paya con Dios!*' A third instance of priggish is worthy the particular attention of the London swell mob; and I question if it has been surpassed in adroitness, for some time past, in that notorious city, where boys are regularly taught the science of thieving, from the simple pillar of a handkerchief, to the compound abstraction of a gold watch and guard-chain."

"*A tale of a Turkey*.—As a certain learned judge in Mexico, some time since, walked one morning into court, he thought he would examine whether he was in time for business; and, feeling for his repeater—found it was not in his pocket. 'As usual,' said he to a friend who accompanied him, as he passed through the crowd near the door—'As usual, I have again left my watch at home under my pillow.' He went on the bench and thought no more of it. The court adjourned, and he returned home. As soon as he was quietly seated in his parlour, he bethought him of his timepiece, and, turning to his wife, requested her to send for it to their chamber. 'But, my dear judge,' said she, 'I sent it to you three hours ago!' 'Sent it to me, my dear? Certainly not.' 'Unquestionably,' replied the lady, 'and by the person you sent for it!' 'The person I sent for it!' echoed the judge. 'Precisely, my dear, the very person you sent for it! You had not left home more than an hour, when a well-dressed man knocked at the door and asked to see me. He brought one of the very finest turkeys I ever saw; and said, that on your way to court you met an Indian with a number of fowls, and having bought this one, quite a bargain, you had given him a couple of reals to bring it home; with the request that I would have it killed, picked, and put to cool, as you intended to invite your brother judges to a dish of *mollé* with you to-morrow. And, 'Oh! by the way, *Senorita*,' said he, 'his excellency the judge requested me to ask you to give yourself the trouble to go to your chamber and take his watch from under the pillow, where he says he left it, as usual, this morning, and send it to him by me.' And of course, *mi querido*, I did so.' 'You did?' said the judge. 'Certainly,' said the lady. 'Well,' replied his honour, 'all I can say to you, my dear, is, that you are as great a goose as the bird is a turkey. You've been robbed, madam; the man was a thief; I never sent for my watch; you've been imposed on; and, as a necessary consequence, the confounded watch is lost for ever!' The trick was a cunning one; and after a laugh, and the restoration of the judge's good humour by a good dinner, it was resolved actually to have the turkey for to-morrow's dinner, and his honour's brothers of the bench to enjoy so dear a morsel. Accordingly, after the adjournment of court next day, they all repaired to his dwelling, with appetites sharpened by the expectation of a rare repast. Scarcely had they entered the sala and exchanged the ordinary salutations, when the lady broke forth with congratulations to his honour upon the recovery of his stolen watch! 'How happy am I,' exclaimed she, 'that the villain was apprehended!' 'Apprehended!' said the judge, with surprise. 'Yes; and doubtless convicted, too, by this time,' said his wife. 'You are always talking riddles,' replied he; 'explain yourself, my dear. I know nothing of thief, watch, or conviction.'

'It can't be possible that I have been again deceived,' quoth the lady, 'but this is the story: About one o'clock to-day, a pale and rather interesting young gentleman, dressed in a seedy suit of black, came to the house in great haste—almost out of breath. He said that he was just from court; that he was one of the clerks; that the great villain who had had the audacity to steal your honour's watch had just been arrested; that the evidence was nearly perfect to convict him; and all that was required to complete it was 'the turkey,' which must be brought into court, and for that he had been sent with a porter by your express orders.' 'And you gave it to him?' 'Of course I did—who could have doubted him, or resisted the orders of a judge!' 'Watch—and turkey—both gone! pray, what the devil, madam, are we to do for a dinner?' But the lady had taken care of her guests, notwithstanding her simplicity, and the party enjoyed both the joke and their viands.'

M. Mayer deeply laments the still existing superstitions of Mexico, and observes: "The mixture of antique barbaric show and Lidian rites may have served to attract the native population at the first settlement of the country; but their continuance is in keeping neither with the spirit of the age nor the necessities of a republic. While the priesthood has contrived, in the course of centuries, to attract the wealth of multitudes, and to make itself, in various ways, the richest proprietor of the nation, the people have grown poor and continued ignorant."

There is plenty of room for improvement all over the world.

The Physiology of Inflammation, and the Healing Process. By B. Travers, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, &c. &c. 8vo, pp. 226. London, S. Highley.

THE high professional reputation of Mr. Travers was guarantee for an enlightened treatise upon a subject of extreme human interest. The multitudinous forms of inflammation, the sufferings and dangers from the presence of even the slightest access of any of them, and the difficulties and differences of opinion which have hitherto attended their treatment,—all combine to make the inquiry as important as it is salutary. The work is accordingly one of great physiological value; and the practical suggestions for a healing process such as could only proceed from much experience and astute observation. Among other laudable qualities is that of affording a demonstration of the great advance which the habits of minute investigation have made in our time, and their lending their light to the ordinary details of pharmacy. Thus are men who have spent their lives in the anxious walk of medical ministrations strengthened in their course by science, and enabled to ascertain the causes of the good in that system which they had been led to think right and adopt from the lessons of practice. The microscope is now doing mighty service in overcoming scruples and removing prejudices; and it is gratifying to notice that the observations of our venerated master, John Hunter, thence receive daily confirmation from such congenial followers as the author of this volume.

The subject of inflammation is (as we have stated) perhaps the most embarrassing, as well as the most momentous, in pathology; and the study of it comprehends disease in all its phases. Dr. Copland's admirable Dictionary is full of deep research in investigating its various bearings; and the work before us carries out the extension of our knowledge in the same

direction with acute intelligence and scientific erudition. There are, we have heard, some jejune persons of the present day who altogether deny even the existence of inflammation: we would advise them to read Mr. Travers' book, which, we have no hesitation in saying, will take its place among the standard elements of the science of pathology, and survive many contemporaneous and more ponderous tomes. His views are original, and founded strictly on physiological arguments and observations. Evidence of minute care is stamped on the face of it; and it must be confessed to do honour to the name and painstaking of even its highly esteemed author. As examples of his clear manner of elucidating doubts, we may refer to the following remarks on pus:—

"Pus I believe to obtain its characters of consistency, opacity, and colour after exudation, and to consist of the superfluous or waste lymph which has been separated during the adhesive stage from the mass of blood, held in solution by the serum, being thus a chemical modification of the constituents of the liquor sanguinis; in short, the latter fluid deprived of its original characters and property of spontaneous coagulation. Pus particles resemble those of lymph seen in the vessels under inflammation, except that they appear broken down and partly dissolved in their texture, instead of compact, and of less regular figure; and if, when suspended in a drop of fluid, compared with the elastic blood corpuscle, to which they bear no analogy whatever, utterly inert and devalued. We never see pus in the blood-vessels but in fatal phlebitis; and if introduced into the circulation by injection, it is destructive to life."

Again, his description of the nature of a blister is very satisfactory:—

"The action of a blister in its several stages offers the simplest and clearest illustration of the singleness of character and the reciprocal relation of inflammatory exudations:—1. The aqueous vesicle of the epidermis, where the cutis heals at once. 2. The 'jelly blister,' well known to old nurses, containing albumen and fibrine in abundance, resulting from deeper inflammation, and slow of cicatrising, as the surface must first be cleared; this is most frequent in weak and diseased subjects. 3. Under continued inflammation of the cutis, as when the blister is kept open, pus, or the exudation of the liquor sanguinis divested of blood corpuscles, but often tinged. The supervention of the successive stages of ulcerative and gangrenous inflammation is in like manner demonstrable under continued irritation."

We have never before met with a more distinct definition of cicatrice than the annexed:—

"The actual form of membrane is never accomplished, such as could be separated by fair dissection at any stage, from a cicatrix; it is a permanently opaque unsecreting surface, a condensation of the new lymph with the cellular texture beneath or surrounding it, serving the negative purpose of a semi-organised covering, viz. protection to the part. Like all other new structures, it is a copy, and differs, as all copies do, whether of nature or art, from the original."

As a specimen of Mr. Travers' excellent reasoning on general subjects, we conclude with a quotation respecting partial organic changes:—

"Partial organic cerebral changes are the source of the most severe and incurable cases of the tic-douloureux. In vain do we divide every twig of sensitive nerve; the agony is still the same, for its origin is beyond the reach of our anatomy. The principle is analogous to that which preserves so faithfully the idea of the

amputated extremity. Cerebral regions and cerebral agencies are as indispensable to the production of local physical sensations as to the operations of the mind. The phrenological system, I may here remark, owes its existence to the countenance which it derives from a twilight of truth, though only sufficient to serve as a beacon to the absurdities with which it is encompassed."

Need we add, that we deem this book to be equally rich and useful in information, as it is judicious and high in authority.

Vizier Ali Khan; or, the Massacre of Benares: a Chapter in British Indian History. Pp. 88. London, J. Murray.

THOUGH a bygone tale of some years, this episode of Indian feeling and ferocity was well worthy of separate preservation, not only on account of its deep romantic interest and personal reference to the family of its author, Mr. Davis, so much esteemed in Chinese literature, but also as a light upon the character of rulers and a people with whom the British nation must yet have much to do. For natures do not change; and with Afghanistan and Scinde so recently before our eyes, and futurity to be looked into with anxiety, a story like this is of a wisely warning tendency. A gilt representation of a spear upon the binding is a touching sign of the reverence with which the writer views that instrument of his father's intrepid defence: it is indeed an heirloom worthy of honour.

In this little volume we have first a retrospective sketch of the kingdom of Oude and its capital, Lucknow. Asoph ul Dowlah, in 1797, was succeeded by a spurious issue, Vizier Ali, to the exclusion of the rightful heir; and the young Nawaub turned out to be a most debauched and worthless personage. His hostility to the British, however, and the discovery of his fraudulent imposition as the son of the deceased monarch, caused him to be dethroned and sent as an exile to Benares. He was however, invested with too great a revenue, and allowed to entertain too many adherents, to continue quiet. Hence the conspiracy unfolded in these pages, and the manifold use of the spear alluded to—an exploit deserving of the name of Shakespeare, though performed on a scene resembling that of Sister Anne in the spectacle of *Bluebeard*.

Mr. Cherry, the political agent at Benares, unfortunately paid too little regard to the intimations of danger; till at length the fatal plot exploded.

"On the night of the 13th, a hurcarrah, or messenger, came to Mr. Cherry's house, and announced that the nawaub would visit him on the following morning, at breakfast. Early on the 14th another emissary came, and, after making some inquiries, immediately returned. Some time afterwards, Vizier Ali's drum was heard; and he was seen to approach, with a train of horse and foot, consisting in all of about 200 men. In numbers this did not much exceed the retinue which he had been accustomed to move with; but a jemadar of Mr. Cherry reported to his master that this party, instead of coming in their usual manner, were all armed, and with matches lighted. Mr. Cherry, in reply, told the man that it mattered not, and that he was a fool for his fears. On Vizier Ali's arrival, his host, according to custom, met and handed him in, accompanied by his friends, Waris Ali, Izzut Ali, and another, father-in-law to the last. Mr. Evans, a young private secretary, was also present. The party

were attended into the breakfast-room by four followers, armed with swords, shields, and pistols. When the chief persons had taken their seats, Mr. Cherry, calling for tea, handed it to Vizier Ali, who did not touch it; but, addressing himself to his host, said that he had something of great consequence to communicate. Then raising his voice, he began to complain of the treatment he had received from Sir J. Shore, the late governor-general, who, he declared, had at first promised him six lacs of rupees per annum, but subsequently reduced it to a much smaller amount. 'On his departure,' continued Vizier Ali, 'Sir John Shore told me that you would take care of my interests and attend to my representations; but this you have never done. On the contrary, at the suggestion of Saadut Ali Khan, you now wish me to go to Calcutta; but Lord Mornington is absent—what should I do there? Saadut Ali Khan wishes for my death, and the English are in league with him. They listen to him; but neither you nor any one else attends to me. I shall therefore not proceed to Calcutta, but go where I please.' While he was speaking, Waris Ali came round from his seat, and placed himself near Mr. Cherry. This seemed to be a concerted signal; for Vizier Ali, rising from his chair, seized Mr. Cherry by the collar, while the other held him behind; and, as he exclaimed against this violence, the nawab struck at him with his drawn sword. The conspirators now followed the example set them; and as the unfortunate resident endeavoured to escape through the verandah into the garden, they followed him in a body, and cut him down before he had gone many yards on the outside. In the mean while, Izzut Ali had seized Mr. Evans, and grasped at his dagger to stab him; but that gentleman, holding the assassin's hands, prevented his design. An attendant of the resident's now came up, and made a cut at Izzut Ali, which he received on his arm, and let go his hold of Mr. Evans, who fled into an adjoining field. There, however, he was seen by some horsemen, who, firing two or three shots, brought him to the ground, upon which some others of the conspirators ran up and despatched him. Captain Conway, an officer who was living with Mr. Cherry, happened at this moment to ride up to the house, attended by an orderly, and he also was killed by the armed body. Mr. Davis, whose house was not much more than a quarter of a mile distant, in returning from his morning ride on an elephant, had passed Vizier Ali and his whole train, as they were proceeding towards Mr. Cherry's house; but their business was not with him yet—he providentially escaped, to be the instrument of saving many others. To him the train did not appear more numerous, nor in any respect different from what he had often observed of them, except that they moved in rather closer order than usual. On reaching home, however, he found the cutwail, or head of the police, who stated that he had ascertained the fact of Vizier Ali having sent emissaries into the neighbouring districts to summon armed men, and that some mischief might be apprehended from his present visit to Mr. Cherry. Mr. Davis immediately despatched a hasty note to Mr. Cherry, and, being anxious for the return of his messenger, kept a look out in that direction; when presently he observed Vizier Ali and his train returning with much more haste than usual; and that some of the horse, instead of keeping the road, crossed into his grounds, and began firing at a sentry stationed about fifty yards from the house, whom they shot down. There was now no

time to lose. Mrs. Davis was told to repair, with her two children and their attendants, to the terrace on the top of the house, while he himself ran for his firearms, which were below; but observing, on his way down, that an armed horseman was already in the doorway, he bet thought him of a pike, or spear, which he had upstairs, and of the narrow staircase leading to the roof, which he considered defensible with such a weapon. The pike was one of those used by running footmen in India. It was of iron, plated with silver, in rings, to give a firmer grasp, rather more than six feet in length, and had a long triangular blade of more than twenty inches, with sharp edges. Finding, when on the terrace, that the lowness of the parapet-wall exposed them all to view, and that they were fired at by the insurgents from below, Mrs. Davis was directed, with her two female servants and the children, to sit down near the centre of the terrace; while Mr. Davis took his station on one knee at the trapdoor of the stair, waiting for the expected attack. The perpendicular height of the stair was considerable, winding round a central stem. It was of a peculiar construction, supported by four wooden posts, open on all sides, and so narrow as to allow only a single armed man to ascend at a time. It opened at once to the terrace, exactly like a hatchway on board ship, having a light cover of painted canvass stretched on a wooden frame. This opening he allowed to remain uncovered, that he might see what approached from below. In a few minutes, hearing an assailant coming up, he prepared to receive him. When full in view, and within reach, with his sword drawn, the ruffian stopped, seeing Mr. Davis on his guard, and addressed him abusively. The only reply was—'The troops are coming from camp;' and at the same time a lunge with the pike, which wounded him in the arm. The enemy disappeared, and Mr. Davis resumed his former position, when presently he observed the room below filled with Vizier Ali's people, and heard some of them coming up the stairs. At the first who appeared he again drove his spear, which the assailant avoided by warily withdrawing his person; but Mr. Davis, being by the action fully exposed to view from below, was fired at by the assassins. The spear, by striking the wall, gave the assailant on the stairs an opportunity of seizing the blade-end with both his hands; but the blade being triangular, with sharp edges, Mr. Davis freed it in an instant, by dropping the iron shaft on the edge of the hatchway, and applying his whole weight to the extremity, as to a lever. The force with which it was jerked out of the enemy's gripe cut his hands very severely, as was subsequently observed from their bloody prints being left on the breakfast table-cloth below, where he had staunched them. There was blood likewise on the stairs, and some dropped about the floors of the rooms. Though the present assailant disappeared like his predecessor, the repeated firing from below was discouraging, and Mr. Davis now thought it necessary to draw the hatch on, leaving such an opening at the edge as still admitted of his observing what was going on below. He saw them for some time looking inquisitively up, but not altogether liking the reception that there awaited them, one of the number went out to the verandah of the room, to see if they could get at Mr. Davis from the outside, while no further attempt was made on the staircase. They presently withdrew in a body from the room, and were heard breaking the furniture and glass wall-shades. To this a silence and dreadful suspense suc-

ceeded; for though Mr. Davis could not quit his post for a moment to look out, the two women assured him the insurgents still surrounded the house, and it was a natural suggestion that they might be preparing the means of ascent on the outside. At length one of the women venturing to look over the parapet-wall, was shot through the arm by one of many who appeared like a guard stationed to prevent escape. They could now only remain where they were, casting anxious looks for the cavalry from General Erskine's camp, which, though Mr. Davis doubted not it would hasten to his relief, he knew could not arrive for some time, not more than an hour having yet elapsed since the attack began. He maintained, however, that they must be at hand, for the sake of encouraging those whom he had to protect. In about half an hour from this time, he again heard the noise of many persons ascending the stair in haste, and when by the sound they seemed near the top, he suddenly threw aside the cover, and was on the point of driving the spear into the head of the foremost, when most fortunately he recognised the white beard and withered face of an old native servant. The poor fellow, thinking himself endangered by this unexpected reception, roared out who he was, and that he had saved the piece of plate which he held up towards Mr. Davis, adding that Vizier Ali's force had all retired. Others behind in like manner held up different articles they had brought with them, to confirm his assertion; but Mr. Davis still hesitated for a moment to let them come up, for fear of treachery, not knowing but that they might have been tempted to save their own lives by consenting to be the means of putting him off his guard. Presently, however, seeing the native officer of his police, and some sepoy, with their muskets, enter the room, whose presence with their arms was alone sufficient to convince him that the enemy had retired, Mr. Davis gladly admitted this reinforcement to his post; and at length finding, on a muster, that he had fifteen men, with their firelocks, bayonets, and fifteen rounds each, besides the cutwail with some of his police, he considered the danger as over.

And so it was: General Erskine's force soon appeared, and Vizier Ali and his companions fled. Many years afterwards, he died a prisoner at Vellore.

Peregrine Pulteney, or Life in India.
3 vols. J. Mortimer.

THE adventures of one of a class, and commingled with associates of the same genus, which is known in Mrs. Arkwright's admirably humorous ballad as 'The fine young English gentleman of very small estate,' and in India as "griffins," do not seem to us to possess so many attractions for the rest of society as to be worthy the exposure of three volumes. Those, however, who like a rattling account of such things as twisting off knockers, pulling away bell-handles, and other practical jokes; accounts of black (we might almost say black-guard) balls, and similar incidents in the lives of youths sowing their wild oats, will find plenty to amuse them here. The style affected is that of Boz, and its facetie about "candoverous fiddles," "depraved-looking sofas," &c. &c., do, we presume, pass for wit in the circles to which they pertain. The first volume illuminates the voyage out and some larking at the Cape of Good Hope: after that, you are in India, and jiggled about to a pretty tune in all the juvenile freaks which diversify the horrors of war

in that unparalleled empire. From the whole a few hours' entertainment may readily be extracted by (as we said) readers who fancy this sort of reading.

A Treatise on Moral Freedom; containing Inquiries into the Operations of the Intellectual Principles in connexion generally with Moral Agency and Responsibility, but especially with Volition and Moral Freedom. By W. Cairns, LL.D., Prof. of Logic in Belfast College. 8vo, pp. 496. London, Longman and Co.

A PROFOUND, logical, and metaphysical discussion of points which have puzzled mankind since the promulgation of the doctrines of Christianity, and will puzzle them to the end of time. It is, however, a great attempt to reconcile a responsibility for an organic freedom of volition, notwithstanding the sinful perversion of the moral and intellectual faculties: in other words, that we have a free will for which we are answerable, in despite of those necessary consequences on which predestination is upheld. There is much originality in some of the views, and signs of deep thinking in all.

The Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression as connected with the Fine Arts. By Sir Charles Bell, K.H. Large 8vo, pp. 265. London, J. Murray.

THE call for a third edition expresses something of the value of this sterling work. Without an acquaintance with its principles, the utmost study of anatomy, in the living or dead subject, will never enable an artist to comprehend and execute his art. It ought therefore to be the object of every one to make himself master of Sir Charles Bell's admirable instructions and illustrations. The volume is indispensable to every painter and sculptor of the human form. Well is it for amateurs also to gather understanding from so excellent a work.

Results of Reading. By J. Stamford Caldwell, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo, pp. 351. London, J. Murray.

THESE results of reading are desultory but altogether of an improving character, and the volume is one of that pleasing kind which will contribute to mental cultivation, into whatever part the reader may casually dip for a half-hour's instruction. In the beginning it treats of the attributes of the Deity, and in various parts touches upon moral evil, Christianity, death, human passions, social and other duties, maxims, and miscellaneous points; quoting from a hundred authors, in prose and verse, Latin, Italian, French, and English. From such a mosaic it is obvious that we could not extract any *tesserae* to afford an idea of the whole; and we shall therefore merely recommend the work as one calculated to interest the lovers of literature and well-wishers to virtue.

Outlines of the History of Ireland, for Schools and Families, from the Earliest Period to the Union in 1800. Pp. 379. Dublin, W. Curry, Jun. and Co.; London, Longman and Co.

A VERY carefully compiled digest, illustrated with numerous woodcuts; and whilst praising the manner in which it sets historical facts before the eyes of youth, we have only to add that its opinions range on the conservative side.

Conversations on Language, for Children. By Mrs. Marcet, author of "Conversations on Chemistry," &c. Pp. 192. London, Longman and Co.

LIKE all Mrs. Marcet's productions, one of the most excellently adapted for the capacity of children that can be imagined. It assumes a desultory form, which enables the judicious

author to introduce a greater variety of useful information than could have been given in any other way. We strongly recommend it to all little families.

The Parliaments of England, from 1st George I. to the present time. Bedfordshire to Hants inclusive. By H. Stooks Smith. Vol. I. Part I. pp. 132. Simpkin and Marshall.

A VERY concise but a very well-arranged synopsis of personal parliamentary and election history. For reference in such matters it is an extremely useful production; and, when finished, will be found a good adjunct to other authorities connected with the subject.

A Guide to Government Situations, &c. 2d edit. Pp. 84. London, C. Mitchell.

A GUIDE of which many thousands would be but too happy to avail themselves—an' if they could. But with all our establishments there are fifty seekers for one finder; and he may be considered a lucky fellow indeed who has interest enough to get himself into an official employment which will suffice for his victualling department. The compiler gives, we presume, a pretty correct account of most of the public offices; but some very important situations are unnoticed; for example, the inspectors of prisons, and the commissioners of lunatic asylums. The influence of members of parliament in procuring situations for their clients is, we daresay, as great as is here represented, and perhaps ladies may sometimes prevail in winning the good graces of patrons. But there cannot be a doubt that the administration of this country is, with few and rare exceptions, the purest that ever existed in the world.

Lieut.-Col. Simcoe's Military Journal of the Operations of a Partizan Corps, called the Queen's Rangers, commanded by him during the war of the American Revolution, &c. 8vo, pp. 328. New York, Bartlett and Welford.

THIS narrative was privately printed by Col. Simcoe in 1787, and is so entirely British that we are rather surprised at its public issue from the American press. But the victors could afford to look with complacency on the gallantry of those whose efforts they finally overcame.

With regard to the general interest of the work we cannot predicate much. The partisan warfare of the American struggle, though full of military adventure, is swallowed up in the result; but still there are very numerous particulars here related, which, as concomitants of greater events and adjuncts to the history of this memorable rebellion, are well deserving of public attention.

The Life of St. Stephen, Abbot, Founder of the Cistercian Order. Pp. 187. Lond., J. Toovey. As if preparatory to its reintroduction, this is such an account of the founder of the Cistercian order (Stephen Harding) and his succeeding "Cistercian saints" in England as would have been published before the first dawn of the Reformation. It clearly looks and prays for the advent of the Romish faith into this "country, now lying under the wrath of God for the sins of its children."

The Works of Cornelius Mathews. Double cols. 8vo, pp. 370. New York, Harper and Brothers; London, Wiley and Putnam.

CORNELIUS appears to be a most indefatigable writer on universal subjects, and no kind of literature comes amiss to his prolific pen. There is much American in his thoughts and style; but we like him all the better for it, and even for the dashes of personalities and politics which seem all but inseparable from United States

lucubrations. There is altogether a great deal of variety, and a good deal to amuse, in this volume.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

March 22.—Prof. Phillips "On the phenomena of the Mendip Hills illustrative of the lapse of geological time." One hour of present time (Prof. Phillips observed) is but a short measure for the survey of a geological period in the history of the earth. He would therefore waste no words, nor introduce collateral matter. He visited (he said) the Mendip Hills for the first time in 1829, and was much struck with the strata of mountain limestone there, inclined at an angle of 45°, and covered with horizontal beds of inferior oolite. The inclined edges of the mountain limestone, beneath the oolite, were remarkably level, smooth, and polished, as if by friction, and full of holes bored by bivalve shells. In 1842-3 he mentioned this to Sir H. De la Beche (conducting the geological survey), who verified the fact, and traced the phenomena over a large area, and with whom Prof. Phillips examined the district and collected specimens. To shew, however, the bearing of this curious fact on a succession of time, Prof. Phillips gave a sketch of the geology of the Mendips. The first period is characterised by a sea acting in the ordinary manner, depositing the old red sandstone 3000 or 4000 feet thick, its beds and laminae being marks of time, and in which iron exists as a peroxide; but there is no trace here of organic life. Then follows mountain limestone with its beds of corals and shells, shewing a considerable lapse of time; afterwards millstone grit, a repetition of sandstones, like those of the old red, with shales of mountain limestone, coal-beds, &c.; and then the coal-formation, many thousands of feet thick, with iron as a protoxide. The second period exhibits a violent movement of the whole chain of the Mendips. If this were confined to this range of hills, it would be a singular phenomenon; but it extends to South Wales, the North of England, the South of Ireland, Belgium, &c.; in short, it shews one grand system of movements, breaking up and distorting the crust of the earth. After this there must have been a great waste of surface, as the remarkable conglomerates at the ancient water-lines prove; the effect of which was the removal of the anticlinal, and the production of plane surfaces on the old red, mountain limestone, and coal in Mendip and its vicinity, on the east side of the Yorkshire coal-field, the coal, limestone, and old red districts in Ireland, &c. The third period is distinguished by the deposit, over these plane surfaces, of the new red sandstone series of strata, lying quite level, hiding the contortions and the faults, however great they are. There exist no perforations of bivalves under the new red, nor are there any beneath the lias which succeeds it. Nor do they occur until after the deposition of a part of the inferior oolite which does not cover the Mendip limestone, and before the production of another upper part of the same oolite that does cover the Mendip limestone. Beneath this part of the oolite the lias conglomerate and the mountain limestone are perforated with thousands of holes, and both are covered by an oyster-bed, the oyster-shells of which are bored through and through. Prof. Phillips then considered the nature of the shells that bored, comparing them with modern lithophagous shells, and described other of their localities, as Doulting and Camerton, several miles from the Mendips, where the lower

beds of the inferior oolite were bored by shells that lived and multiplied in the waters after these lower beds were solidified, thus proving a lapse of time between the deposits of the beds of even one rock only fifty feet thick. He also brought forward in illustration the temple of Pozzuoli. The mode of boring was stated to be probably by carbonic acid secreted by the animal in breathing. The smooth ends of the recent lithodromus and of the fossil boring shell seem to prove this, as in these cases the holes cannot have been bored by any mechanical attrition of the shell, though such an explanation may be true in regard to certain of the rough-edged pholades. The holes, moreover, are always larger than the shells, another case in proof. The enlargement of holes in walls by the action of the carbonic acid of the atmosphere and rain, the corresponding excavation made by various animals, as the helix aspersa or common snail, the saxicava rugosa, the teredo navalis, and even the patella, were cited. Professor Phillips then touched upon the fourth geological period, the deposit of the remaining oolites; then a second great movement previous to the green sand and chalk; and again a third movement in an east and west line parallel to the old line of disturbance in the Mendips, subsequent to the old tertiary series of the Isle of Wight. The subject was illustrated throughout, was highly interesting, and replete with the facts upon which the faith of geologists in the lapse of vast cycles of time depends.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 23d March, 1844.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of 18th March.—The meeting of the 11th was chiefly occupied by the nomination of committees; no memoir nor communication worthy of notice was read.

The first business of the 18th was the election of corresponding members for the sections of medicine and surgery and of anatomy and zoology. Mr. Brodie was elected for the former, and the Prince de Canino for the latter.

A memoir by MM. Boussingault and Leroy, shewing the numerical results of simultaneous observations made at Paris and Montmorency on the quantity of carbonic acid contained in atmospheric air, was read. Three series of experiments were made between the 20th Sept. and 20th Oct. 1843, at the same hour, and upon about 450 lbs. of air. The result was, that the quantity of carbonic acid at Andilly and Paris, or country and town, was as 92 to 100.

M. Leroy read a statistical memoir on the inutility of surgical operations in the treatment of cancer. According to documents furnished by 174 French medical men, the mean duration of life of persons affected with cancerous maladies but not operated upon is six years, whilst that of those submitting to the knife was five years and two months; the mean of the time from the instant of operation to that of death was only one year and five months. The conclusions drawn from these documents were, that cutting ought not to be practised generally, except in cases of cancer of the tongue or lip.

MM. Joly and Lavocat forwarded a sequel to their communication relative to the dissection of the giraffe at Toulouse. They now say that the lateral horns are distinct bones, easily separable from the cranium. They have found them full and very solid in the greatest portion of their extent; very slender, very fragile, and much jagged at the base. The third horn did not exist in the giraffe that died at Toulouse: it was, however, only 22 months old.

M. Dujardin wrote, that to measure electric

currents of great intensity, he uses very successfully a galvanometer consisting of an ordinary sea-compass, the case of which is wood, and in the bottom of which a thick uncovered copper wire passes in a rectangular groove, arranged in conformity with the diameter corresponding to the zero of the compass; the wire is sufficiently insulated by the wood which surrounds it.

French Antiquarian Intelligence.—A copy of a curious work illustrative of the architectural traditions of the middle ages has been recently found, almost by accident, in France. The work itself is, we believe, totally unknown in England. It is quoted by Mabillon, in his annals of the Benedictine order, and mentioned in tom. xiv. p. 31 of Dom. Bouquet's collection of the writers on French history; but this was all known of it. The work was a ms. by Haymon, eighth abbot of St. Pierre sur Dive, near Caen, and related certain miracles done by the medium of the Virgin, at the first restoration of that abbey in 1140. This ms. is supposed to have been lost; but it was translated into French and published at Caen in 1671, by D. Bernard Planchette; and it is a copy of this translation which has been found in a cobbler's shop at St. Pierre sur Dive. No library in France is said to possess a copy of this work.—An excellent book for the illustration of ecclesiastical history has lately issued from the French press—"Institutions Liturgiques," by the Rev. Dom. Gueranger, abbot of Solesmes, 2 vols. 8vo. It contains a complete history of the Roman Catholic liturgy, brought down to the present time, and is of much value to the antiquarian as well as to the ecclesiologist.—A good work upon the antiquities of Orleans has lately been published by M. Pensée. It contains views of the churches (not the cathedral) and of the remarkable houses which, especially at the period of the renaissance, adorned that city.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, 21st March.—The Rev. A. Boyd, M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*; and the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—W. M. E. Milner, Christ Church; Rev. F. A. Gage, Magd. Hall; Rev. J. G. Moore, Edmund Hall; Rev. W. H. Stokes, Wadham College; Rev. F. W. Robertson, Brasenose College.

Bachelor of Arts.—T. T. S. Carlyon, Christ Church. CAMBRIDGE, March 22.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Honorary Masters of Arts.—Viscount Feilding, Trin. College; Hon. L. W. Denman, Magdalene College. M.A. *ad eundem*.—J. P. Jones, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford.

Chancellor's Medals.—On Wednesday, the two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, given by the Chancellor to the two commencing Bachelors of Arts, who, having obtained senior optimes at least, shew themselves the greatest proficient in classical learning, were adjudged as under:—

L. H. J. S. Maine, Pembroke College (42d Senior Optime and 1st Classic); 2. W. G. Clark, Trinity College (18th Senior Optime and 2d Classic).—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

NEW FRENCH ARCHEOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

At a moment when antiquarian studies are experiencing such a remarkable development in our own country, it is interesting to see and compare the progress of our neighbours in the same field of science. While we are expecting daily the appearance of the first number of the journal of the British Archaeological Association,* we receive the prospectus of a similar

* We hear it has been decided that the congress of the British Archaeological Association will be held this year at Winchester; and the month of July is proposed, in order not to clash with the British Association. An urgent invitation has been received from Exeter.—*Ed. L. G.*

publication in France, to appear monthly, under the title of *Annales Archéologiques*, edited by M. Didron, the secretary of the government *Comité des Arts et Monuments*, and one of the most profound and intelligent archaeologists in Europe, who will reunite under his direction in this undertaking a large body of able and learned men. Each No. (published at a very moderate price) will consist of three or four sheets, in royal 8vo, with plates and numerous woodcut illustrations. The objects of this journal are precisely the same as those of the journal of our Association,—to aid and direct in the discovery and preservation of the monuments of antiquity, to illustrate and explain such as are known, to give advice in restorations and reparations, to hinder destruction, and to spread a general knowledge of, and taste for, ancient art. The name of M. Didron carries with it a sufficient assurance of the talent and judgment with which the *Annales Archéologiques* will be conducted: the scale on which he appears to be carrying on his undertaking will require a great number of subscribers, and we hope that he will find extensive encouragement in this country. There is nothing more requisite for the successful study of history and antiquity than the facility of comparing foreign with native examples, and this facility will be infinitely increased by a publication like the one now announced. The monthly *Annales Archéologiques* and the *Archæological Quarterly Journal* of the English Association will naturally support each other.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Entomological, 8 P.M.; United Service Institution, 9 P.M.; Chemical, 8 P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.
Tuesday.—Linnean, 8 P.M.; Horticultural, 3 P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.; Geological, 8½ P.M.
Thursday.—Zoological, 3 P.M.; British and Foreign Institute, 8½ P.M.
Saturday.—Westminster Medical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The twenty-first Exhibition of this Society in Suffolk Street began on Monday, the Saturday previous being devoted to, and crowded for, the private view. There are 746 paintings and 28 pieces of sculpture, and the general appearance of the rooms is gay and attractive. Of high art we shall say nothing; of the portraiture little, except a regret that it interferes so much with the pictures of other kinds; of the landscapes, that there are a number of them natural and agreeable; and of the comic and familiar subjects, that a number of them also possess merits of various rank.

Glancing round the walls of the principal room our eye rested upon—

No. 11. *A Gaoth of the Abruzzi Mountains*—*Morning.* H. Roods.—A fair piece of figure and effect, doing credit to the skill of the artist.

No. 15. *Lake Leman.* J. Holland.—A calm, transparent, and peaceful scene, very sweetly touched.

No. 16. *Rizpah protecting the Dead Bodies of the Sons of Saul.* C. H. Lear.—A strange and monstrous performance, such as King Lear might have perpetrated in his madness. A Fury with a blazing torch is standing beside a muddle of corpses, and some lions (or brutes resembling them) are roaring at the glare. The book of Samuel was never more burlesqued.

No. 21. *Cattle on the Banks of a River.*—One of about twenty very pleasing English landscapes by J. Wilson, junior, whose industrious

pencil has done justice to so many well-chosen examples of native scenery. Among these, 59, *Milking Time*, is a very pretty specimen; 188, *An English Pastoral*, another of still greater merit; and the rest with nearly equal claims to notice and approbation.

No. 24. *Venus teaching Cupid to Fly*. H. Bielfeld, is a droll affair, and very like to be correct for aught we know, as we never saw little boys taught to fly in go-carts or garlands.

No. 25. *Time versus Tide*. A. Clint.—A gallop on the Solway firth to get from the peril of a rapid flow of the sea. It is a good subject, and cleverly treated. Mr. Clint also presents us with other sea-pieces, the most striking of which, No. 202, *Fishing Boats going into Burlington Quay*, is a singular and well-painted representation of that locality.

No. 27. *The Revolve*. T. Clater.—One of this artist's familiar pictures, which so amusingly embody domestic life. The card-players are extremely characteristic, and those not actually engaged in the game not less so. It is a little comedy fancifully delineated; and 246, *The Fisherman's Family*, by the same hand, is a very meritorious production, out of a dozen to which similar compliments might justly be paid.

No. 36. *The Gossip*. J. B. Pyne.—A small circular gem—the sky of the deepest and clearest blue—the foreground skilfully painted, and the two gossips in the middle distance most effective. No. 60, *Calais*; 79, *Upton Castle*; and others by Mr. Pyne, partake of the same qualities and deserve the same praise, but from among them we would point out No. 178, *The Mulgrave Alum-Works*, not only as of a different style, but as a curious and very successful representation of such a subject as is rarely chosen for the exercise of artistic talent.

No. 40. *Oxford Bridge, Devon*.—A charming landscape by J. W. Allen, who has also adorned the gallery with a number of other congenial compositions.

No. 45. *The Cudgers*. By J. Zeitter.—A clever thing of its sort, and of the Flemish school. 125. *A Hungarian Passage-boat on the Danube*. The same.—Picturesque, but phantasmagorical and wanting solidity. The gaiety of the colours have a certain charm, and the whole is enlivened by costume and action. Mr. Z. has other pieces of various merit and demerit.

No. 56. *River Scene—Moonlight*; 90. *Ditto—Moon-rising*. E. Child.—The first a very small bit, but both delightful examples in the manner of Vander Neer. In a nearly resembling tone of colour and effect, Mr. Child contributes a half-score of other paintings to this year's sum, and all worthy of his pencil.

No. 62. *Ducks*. J. F. Herring.—Dear little ducks, all alive and true as nature. 176. Another brood, only waiting for the green peas. But the artist's *chevaux de bataille* are *Hydrobists*, in No. 102, an excellent picture of horses drinking, or about to drink, of limpid water. This is one of the best works in the exhibition (though the artist has some other good cattle-pieces), and is curiously enough hung at the opposite corner to the famed author of Hydropathy, Captain Claridge, No. 5, an extremely characteristic likeness of that enterprising and able officer, in uniform, by J. J. Hill. If we are to judge of the water-cure by the healthful countenance of its leading Professor in London, we would pronounce at once and determinedly in favour of the nostrum.

No. 61. *The Mother*. A. J. Woolmer.—A composition of considerable value; but the contrasts of blue, red, and flesh-colour, however seductive in the practice of art, appear to us to be too violent for natural harmony. In his

main attempt, No. 167, *The Castle of Indolence*, (a work combining great beauties both of conception and execution,) Mr. Woolmer has ventured yet farther into the realms of extravagant colouring. It is a vision of peacocks' feathers, in tinfoil, applied to persons, and architecture, and all accessories, animate or inanimate. In short, it is Turner out-Turner—without repose, and away from the meaning of the quoted poet, whose "Summer half embrown'd" has no place in it, to give greater effect to the "gay castles" and flushing clouds, which indeed fulfil the imagination.

No. 70. *Cupid pretending to be Ill*. J. P. Davis.—A roguish picture in the Italian style, rather exaggerated in some of the features, but a composition which shews the artist to be conversant with the best schools of art, and able to follow in their track with no mean share of success.

No. 75. *A Landscape*, by J. Wilson, on the coast of Forfar, and one of the best in the rooms. Mr. Wilson's other contributions are equally creditable to his taste and skill.

No. 80. *Hagar and Ishmael in the Desert*, E. Latilla, where we leave them, as deserving no better fate.

No. 84. *Hack-Fall, Yorkshire*. J. C. Bentley; No. 85. *Waiting for the Ferry, Holland*. H. Lancaster.—Two of the class of very pleasing landscapes. Mr. Bentley's, his only specimen; Mr. Lancaster, several others well painted.

No. 108. *Courtsip*. J. Stewart.—Well composed, but too fine in every respect. There is no rusticity in this rustic subject.

STATUARY FOR THE PARLIAMENT HOUSES.

AMONG those whose affection for the fine arts have ever led them to regret the absence of their highest cultivation in our native school, and endeavoured, in our humble sphere, to elevate them by praising and encouraging efforts of lower quality and aim perhaps more than they intrinsically deserved; we witnessed the exhibition of the cartoons last year with singular satisfaction. We hailed the opening of a new era, the vista into an early future, when mediocrity and manufacture should no longer bear away the palm, and the country should learn to appreciate the loftier productions of Genius, the truly ennobling and refining creations of superior mind. Other proceedings of a congenial nature strengthened this hope. The so far successful endeavours of the Committee (noticed elsewhere in this *Gazette*) engaged in the good work of having cathedrals, museums, exhibitions, &c. thrown open to the public, ran on a parallel with the temporary excitement of Westminster Hall; and the farther stimulus given by the Commission headed by Prince Albert, in calling for a competition in sculpture to adorn the new houses of parliament, was another promising sign of the times in regard to the arts. At last there was to be, at any rate, a fair field, where every aspirant might display the talent that was in him, where the weak could not be borne up by partiality and favour, and where the strong alone could earn and carry away the crown of glory, by trampling down all opposition, and rising triumphant over the conventional forms and selfish trammels which had so long fostered the indifferent and repressed the great. In short, the reign of the *maximus in minimis* had touched its close.

These reflections have occurred to us in consequence of having visited, within the last few days, the studio of Mr. Lough, of whose splendid career, from his Milo model (very nearly twenty years ago), we have been delighted ob-

servers; and witnessed two designs by him, for the judgment of the tribunal in whose hands will be placed the selection of embellishments for the senate now proudly rising on Thames, by the side of the ancient architectural honours of that Queen of British rivers. We have no hesitation in assigning these designs a place far above the general region of our best attempts in the highest class of the art. They are magnificent conceptions, and executed in a manner which almost dumbs panegyric; at least we have no language to express our admiration. The subjects belong to the middle ages, and, in accordance therewith, to a style which may fitly unite the most beautiful of the classic with the most stirring of the romantic—the graces and expression of art, with the feelings and passions of humanity. The first is a heroic group of five figures, of the life-size, and represents a knight mortally wounded and fallen from his horse, after having taken a banner from the enemy. He is upheld by a companion in arms, whilst his sovereign stretches over his dying head the sword which awards to his passing valour the addition of a Knight-Banneret on the battlefield—till

"fickle Fame
Hath blotted from her roll his name,
And twined round some new minion's head
The faded wreath for which he bled."

The *mélée* of the horses, that on which the king rides, and that in the agony of death rolling down with its slaughtered master, can only be imagined by those who remember the artist's former group of the animal in every attitude of the wild and terrible. Here the same boldness and power are seen; they are thrown and dashed together, and commingled with the human frames, limbs with limbs, and straining muscles with mailed accoutrements—all heroic in action, expression, and design.

The other group, also of the life-size, is altogether different. It is simple and pathetic beyond description, and consists of only three figures—a dead warrior, found by his beloved one among the slain, who with one hand raises his vizor and with the other arm twines the head of his horse, against which she leans her cheek and stoops both down to gaze upon the insensate countenance on the earth below.* Art never produced a more true and touching spectacle. The grief of the afflicted mourner and of the faithful animal is depicted with a sympathy which moves the heart, and the exquisite sculpture of both, in form, attitude, and expression, is of surpassing excellence.

We trust that many will seek to enjoy a like gratification to that which we have partaken in contemplating these glorious works; and besides issuing invitations to that effect to known lovers of the arts, we are authorised in stating that any parties will be admitted for the next week or ten days on the presentation of their own cards.

PANORAMA OF HONG KONG.

ON Monday, to the private view, and since to the public generally, this fine and interesting panorama has been opened by Mr. Burford in Leicester Square, and greatly admired by all visitors, but especially by those who were acquainted with the island. Among the latter, whilst we were looking at the painting, was Capt. Hall of the *Nemesis*, who expressed the utmost approbation of its fidelity of representation. The appearance of the land bears out

* As *The Knight-Banneret* would be a good title for the first, *The Two Mourners* might be suggested for the last.—Ed. L. G.

a remark we made a few weeks since, that the mountain range close to the shore was a principal cause of the insalubrity of the interior climate by preventing the sea-breeze from penetrating to it. It is exceedingly bold and picturesque, under a heated atmosphere, which seems almost to deny coolness to the water. Yet the river and harbour do appear refreshing, and they are highly enlivened by every variety of Chinese vessel, contrasting with the snug and compact form of British shipping, and their lazy flapping mats and bamboos with the active steamer going rapidly wheresoever she lists. It is altogether a capital and most attractive picture, teaching more in ten minutes than we could derive from reading descriptions in twelve months. The original drawings were taken by Lt. F. J. White, R.M.; the figures are painted in by Mr. Selous, and the whole reflects credit on the talent, skill, and enterprise of Mr. Burford. We can now see part of China geographically, as in detail at the Chinese Exhibition and feast of lanterns. By and by we shall have the pigtailed and tiny feet (perhaps in *propria persona*); and get as familiar with mandarins as with continental noblesse.

The Committee for opening Public Places to the People last Saturday held its adjourned meeting at the Thatched House, Mr. Hume in the chair. The preceding report was read by the secretary Mr. Foggo, and various resolutions agreed to for the promotion of this desirable object. Questions relating to the British Museum, the Royal Academy, and other institutions and bodies, will consequently be mooted in parliament, where members of all parties have undertaken to press their consideration for the national benefit.

SIR W. SCOTT'S MONUMENT.

THE first meeting of the Committee appointed to aid the fund in what is needed to complete the monument to Sir Walter Scott in Edinburgh, by extending the subscription in London and throughout the empire, was held on Wednesday, the Hon. C. Murray in the chair. A short address on the subject was agreed to, which will be printed and circulated; and when we remember that his works were not for Scotland alone, but the delight of the whole civilised world, we cannot but feel certain that this appeal will be immediately recognised. Could every reader to whom Scott had imparted high gratification but give one penny, his monument would be "as high as huge Olympus;" but as this cannot be, we trust the moderate deficiency now wanted will be readily supplied from other sources. The former subscription, ten or twelve years ago, preserved Abbotsford for his family and a national shrine linked to his name; and the last public testimony of esteem and gratitude surely cannot fail of support. It affords us pleasure to add that the council of the Royal Society of Literature, whilst Mr. Hallam was (by a happy coincidence) in the chair, liberally and unanimously granted the use of their apartments for the meetings of the Committee, as a tribute of their respect for the literary genius and services to literature of Sir Walter Scott. This will save all the expense of hired rooms; and be a superior accommodation to the noble and distinguished members who attend these meetings.*

* From the *Scotsman* of Saturday last we lament to learn that Mr. Kemp, the architect of this design, had been unfortunately cut off in the midst of his enthusiastic career. His remains were, on the preceding day, attended to the West Church burying-ground by

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—We may congratulate our young countrywoman Miss Edwards (Signora Favanti) on her decidedly successful *début* as *La Cenerentola* on Saturday last. It must be a most difficult task for a young musician to sustain the weight of an opera in which the interest is concentrated in the one female character; but it must be doubly arduous ("double hazardous") when in such an immense theatre she is supported by only second-rate singers of the male genus. Such was the position of Signora Favanti; yet notwithstanding these drawbacks her warm reception ripened into warmer approval as she proceeded. Her voice is of wonderful compass and of good quality, but not mellifluous, and her powers of execution far advanced towards excellence. Her musical education, however, we must consider as incomplete, and her *début* as premature. Her performance was unequal; for although mistress of every prominent portion of the music, she was defective in that of the colloquial recitative, and slurred a great deal of it. Yet, again, in many passages her tones came forth with both power and beauty, as in the fine recitative *Sprezzo quei, Don*, in the ball-scene, as also in that exquisite part preceding the *Non più mesta*. There was throughout a fault to be detected occasionally; but we merely refer to it to hope that excessive effort on the first night and consequent indisposition on the second were answerable for her voice being not entirely under command, and for a slight deviation from tune. For although the trembling timidity of the generality of young *débütantes* was not apparent, extreme exhaustion at the conclusion was evident, which must have been the effect of a strenuous exertion to control any shew of agitation. Some two or three years ago Miss Edwards sang, at an amateur performance at the Haymarket, the same part, and her voice was then observed to be one of much promise: the improvement since is very great; and if she continue so to advance, there can be no doubt of her ultimately achieving the highest honours of her profession. We should like to hear her in another opera, to test her present position as a vocalist. Signor F. Lablache, as *Magnifico*, was a clever imitation of his father; Signor Corelli pleasing, as the *Prince*; and Sig. Paltoni, as *Dandini*, respectable, and a careful singer. But

"To have heard what we have heard, hear what we hear!"
what a falling off is here!—On Thursday, *L'Elisir d'Amore* was performed, Corelli being the only novelty, in *Nemorino*. The last scene of *La Cenerentola* was added for a touch of Favanti, who was received with warm applause, and encored in *Non più mesta*.

Drury Lane.—Duprez appeared in the *Favourite* on Monday evening for the first time, and thus afforded an opportunity of extending our acquaintance with his musical talents. He was not in good voice, and was chary of his beautiful falsetto; but he sang with such expression, with so much feeling and refinement, and with such a depth of passion and intensity of utterance, that the coldest and most exacting critic must have been warmed to admiration. He took the part of *Ferdinand*, some months ago played by Mr. Templeton, but for

the magistrates and other public bodies, the members of the Royal Scottish Academy, and (altogether) upwards of four hundred of his fellow-citizens and admirers. It would have been a melancholy sight to see his funeral pass by his unfinished work, to his last place of rest, where his own monument will be raised.—*Ed. L. G.*

a very few nights only. Mr. Stretton was substituted for Mr. Leffler; and the opera on Monday was well and efficiently given. Miss Romer appeared to great advantage, and gathered fresh laurels.—On Thursday Mr. Bunn's benefit was a bumper, and Duprez again sang (between the acts) with great *clat*.

Haymarket.—We are sorry that we have not time to redeem our last week's pledge of a detailed notice of the *Taming of the Shrew*, which still goes on successfully.—*Lolah, or the Wreck Lights*, a drama, in which Celeste and Buckstone are the graver and gayer lights, has been produced with moderate effect.

Princess's Theatre.—A number of benefits have taken place here, and Mr. Allen has contrived to make a great hit, for an English artist, in the opera of *Otello*. Mad. E. Garcia is the *Desdemona*.

French Plays.—This week Mdme. Albert has repeated two of her favourite characters of last season, *Une Dame de l'Empire* and *Marie, la Perle de Savoie*. On Wednesday the theatre and the applause were equally overflowing, and through the whole five acts of the latter piece her acting was most pathetic. Lemadre, as the father, surpassed his former efforts. Forgeot was exceedingly naïve; and the comic farce of *Les Rendez-vous Bourgeois* afforded the arch Albert an opportunity to create as much fun as she had excited heart-interest.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

LOVER'S EVENINGS.

LOVER's second Irish evening, on Wednesday, went off, if possible, more easily and brilliantly than the first; and the experiment of illustrating Irish music, tale, humour, and character, by so accomplished an artist (though hitherto only practising as an admired amateur in private society), may be considered entirely successful. Upon the subject a mutual friend has been good enough to send us the following pointed lines; and as we gave some of Mr. Lover's own sweet verse in our last, we take a pleasure in allowing them such a sequel.—*Ed. L. G.*

A proper "monster meeting" this,
That none would willingly dismiss,
Where lovers of their country all
Have freely met at Lover's call;
And English ears, with discords bor'd,
Find Irish harmony restored.
"Justice to Ireland" still a question
For grave, deliberate digestion,
Confess, mild plaudits loud and long,
Justice is done to Irish song.
And seeing Lover in his glory—
The painter, great in song or story!—
One "Irish question" must be clear,
None would "Repeal the Union" here.

We are well pleased to give American characteristics (as we have got them from our last arrivals) a corner in our Sketches of Society:—

The Choctaws.—A correspondent of the *Arkansas Intelligencer* has been travelling among the Choctaws, and writes an interesting letter in regard to what he saw. The following is an extract from it:—"A citizen travelling among the Choctaws is struck forcibly by the evidences of civilisation he witnesses, and feels a conviction that the condition of the red man is susceptible of being elevated to the intellectual and social condition which our ancestors never expected would be the destiny of their descendants. He sees them in their schools, their churches, their temperance societies, their industry and integrity, their love of peace and order. He sees them in their simple but admirably well-regulated government, and their respectful obedience to the laws of the land. Under these circumstances, with their fine cli-

mate and extensive tract of land, have not the Choctaws a happy and prosperous destiny in store? They now own fine farms, and raise cotton, tobacco, grain, and stock. They own gins, mills, and salt-works. They are not only an agricultural and stock-raising people, they are mercantile and mechanical: there are among them native merchants and mechanics; and if the authorities continue to keep liquor, that fell destroyer of the red man, out of the nation as they have done for the past two years, the nation will soon be with, if not the foremost, tribe of red people."

Per contra, to this gratifying account of the apparent rescue of one tribe of the red race from extermination, we may subjoin from the same American paper (the *Picayune*) the following characteristic squib at *cheap boarding* in that country:

"A thousand and one stories have been told of the extreme cheapness of living in the Far-West; but as to the way it's occasionally done we were never fully aware until the matter was explained by Dan Marble.

"You keep boarders here, madam?" said an individual, addressing the landlady of a house upon the door of which he saw 'cheap boarding' painted.

"We do," was the response.

"What do you charge a week?"

"For board without lodging do you mean?" queried the landlady.

"Yes, madam."

"Three meals a day, sir?"

"Yes, madam."

"Fifty cents is our regular price, sir."

"Well," rejoined the inquirer, "that's cheap enough at all events. Do you give your boarders much of a variety?"

"Yes, sir, something of a variety; we give them dried apples for breakfast, warm water for dinner, and let 'em swell for supper!"

Yankee Ratiocination.—A distinguished clergyman of the *Universalist* denomination was accused while in Lowell of "violently dragging his wife from a revival meeting, and compelling her to go home with him." He replied: "Firstly, I have never attempted to influence my wife in her views, nor her choice of a meeting. Secondly, My wife has not attended any of the revival meetings in Lowell. Thirdly, I have not attended even one of those meetings for any purpose whatever. Fourthly, Neither my wife nor myself has any inclination to attend those meetings. And, fifthly, I never had a wife!"—*New Orleans paper*.

Striking Metaphor.—A down east editor, in a leader on the momentous subject of civilisation, writes: "The march of civilisation is onward—onward like the slow but intrepid tread of a jackass towards a peck of oats!" On which the *New Orleans* editor exclaims, "Oh! Heavings."

ESPARTERO.

To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*, London.

Spain, 15th Feb., 1844.

SIR,—In the *Literary Gazette*, No. 1394, of the 7th of October of last year, there appeared an article (the second) on "Espantero, the Duke of Victory," concocted from materials furnished by me, and wherein is mentioned an instance of his generosity towards an officer from whom he had won 30,000 dollars, by replying to the loser, when he said, "Espantero, I owe you 30,000 dollars;" "No; in that room which we have left you owed me 30,000 dollars; but here, now, you owe me nothing."

There is a neat work now being published in Madrid (to which I subscribe), entitled "Espan-

tero, Historia de su Vida Militar y Política y de los grandes sucesos contemporáneos." In pages 105 and 106 are these words: "Espantero logró en aquel país (America) ganancias considerables: y es fama que, habiendo ganado en una noche seis mil ouzas á uno de los gefes principales de aquel ejército, como el juego de esta enorme cantidad hubiese sido de memoria, al salir los jugadores de la sala dijo á Espantero el general perdidoso: 'Quedamos en que soy en deber á v. seis mil ouzas.' A lo cual contesto aquel: 'En la mesa, es cierto, me debía v. esa cantidad: aqui ya nada me debe.'"

You will see by this that what I said from memory is corroborated, except that, stating the gold ounce at about five pounds, which was its value during the war, the sum which he relieved his friend from, in this generous manner, was thirty thousand pounds, instead of as many dollars; thus making five times as much as I had stated from recollection.

I may, perhaps, be allowed to add here, that the enemies who overthrew that generous man, as you will see by the public prints, are paying for their conduct towards him; although his love of his country will never allow him to rejoice at any thing which tends to the injury of that country for which he has done so much. Olozaga, Lopez, Cortina, &c., are now reaping the fruits of their conduct towards their chief, instead of uniting round him for the salvation of Spain, which is now plunged into a state of anarchy and misrule which has never before been equalled.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LOOKER-ON.

VARIETIES.

Royal Commission of Fine Arts.—The new works for competition are to be received from the 1st to the 8th of June (Sunday excepted).

Mr. Murchison's Soirée.—The last of these delightful evenings, on Wednesday, was as brilliantly attended as any of the preceding. The élite of the literary and scientific world were assembled; and amongst them numerous celebrated authoresses and distinguished noblemen.

At the Drury Lane Fund Anniversary, the Marquis of Clanricarde in the chair, a good subscription of above 800l. was collected. The evening was musically and agreeably spent, without long speeches (the bores of such meetings, but which the president had too much good sense either to exemplify or encourage); so that Mr. Harley enjoyed the privilege of the occasion, and delivered an excellent address on behalf of the charity.

Coins and Pictures.—The sale of coins at Messrs. Christie and Manson's proceeds vigorously, and the specimens bring high prices. We were amused to see a sort of inverted order of value, proof-guineas of the early time of George III. selling at from 2l. to 3l. 10s., whilst the half-guineas brought three or four pounds, and the quarter-guineas more! Nay, a farthing was sold for sixteen guineas. To-day, in a picture-sale, we observe, besides some fair specimens of various painters,—such as Breughel, Rosalba, Gainsborough (q. early?), Netscher, Fyt (a Venus surprised, very Titian-like), Coslett, &c.,—a portrait, said to be Queen Mary of Scotland, and ascribed to Zucchero; a small but clever Teniers, a peculiar Jan Steen, and the Return of the Prodigal Son, a curious Rembrandt. Of another property, of only 18 Nos., the majority are of a still higher order.

India Rubber Pavement is being laid down in the court-yard of the Admiralty. How the young officers will jump over the old ones' heads!

Mr. Birch, whose translation of Goethe's *Faust* was favourably reviewed in the *Literary Gazette*, has been honoured by the royal notice of the King of Prussia: and we like to read such encouragement to literary labours as is contained in a letter from the Chev. Bunsen, announcing this gratifying fact. "His majesty rejoices in seeing your noble and indefatigable efforts crowned with such eminent success, and cannot help thinking that your translation, carried through with so perfect a knowledge of the language and the subject, will contribute more than any other to make the masterpiece of our national poetry more generally known, and more fully understood. His majesty wishes to express the high value he puts upon your work, dedicated to him, in presenting to you, through me, the great golden medal of homage,* bearing the king's portrait, which I have the honour to transmit. Relative to the costly copy itself, which you presented to his majesty, the king has ordered me to enclose to you an order for thirty pounds."

Egyptian Travelling.—At the end of February Sir Gardner Wilkinson, with Mr. and Mrs. Burr, in their yacht, were to leave Alexandria for Syria. Viscount Ipswich, the Honourable J. W. Fortescue, and W. C. Connellan, from Upper Egypt, were about to proceed for Syria and Greece. Captain Glascock, of literary celebrity, had gone to Cairo, leaving his ship, the Tyne, in port.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Etch'd Thoughts, by the Etching Club, consisting of 60 Etchings, with illustrative Letter-press, imp. 4to, 6l. 6s.; imp. folio, 10l. 10s.—The Rule of Three not the Rule of Proportion, by the Rev. J. Catterill, 12mo, 3s.—Responsibility, or the Gentleman and the Steward: a Narrative, by the Rev. C. B. Tayler, post 8vo, 2s.—The Poems of Sir Robert Aytoun, edited by C. Rogers, post 8vo, 6s.—The Three Kingdoms, by the Viscount d'Arlineourt, 2 vols. post 8vo, 21s.—Scenes and Tales of Country Life, with Recollections of Natural History, by E. Jesse, 8vo, 12s.—Draper's Stories from the Old and New Testament, 5th edit. 12mo, 6s.—The Idolatry of the Church of Rome, by the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, 18mo, 5s.—Gaston de Foix: a Romance of the Sixteenth Century, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1l. 11s. 6d.—The Ocean and its Inhabitants, with their Uses to Man, fcp. 4to, coloured, 2s. 6d.—Peter Parley's Tales and Fables of China and the Chinese, 16mo, 4s.—A Letter to Lord John Manners from Daniel Rock, D.D., 8vo, 3s. 6d.—The Bridal of Melchior: a Dramatic Sketch, by Mary L. Boyle, p. 8vo, 5s. 6d.—The Episcopal Church of Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution, by J. P. Lawson, 8vo, 15s.—Fox's Book of Martyrs, by the Rev. J. Cumming, 3 vols. royal 8vo, 3l. 13s. 6d.—Drinking Usages of the United Kingdom, by J. Dunlop, 7th edit. fcp. 3s. 6d.—Lectures for these Times, by J. M. Cramp, 12mo, 5s.—A New Hebrew-English Lexicon, post 8vo, 6s.—A History of the Church, A.D. 306-455, by Socrates, 8vo, 7s.—Lavater's Physiognomy, 20th edit. 12mo, 4s.—Barrington's Pocket-Chart of Foreign Architecture, with Descriptive Manual, 4s.—The Declaration on Bills of Exchange, &c., by E. Lawes, 2d edit. 12mo, 5s.—Buds of Thought, Enigmas, Charades, &c., royal 32mo, 4s.—Bearn and the Pyrenees, by Louisa S. Costello, 2 vols. 8vo, 28s.—Courtney of Walredon: a Romance, by Mrs. Bray, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1l. 11s. 6d.—Law of Warrants of Attorney, &c., by B. C. Robinson, 12mo, 6s.—Treatise on Warrants of Attorney, &c., by H. Hawkins, 12mo, 4s.—Parish Settlements and the Practice of Appeals, by J. C. Symons, Esq., 12mo, 6s.—The Twins: a Domestic Novel, by M. F. Tupper, 2 vols. post 8vo, 16s.—The Progresses of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in France, Belgium, and England, 4to, 12s.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1844.	h. m. s.	1844.	h. m. s.
Mar. 30 . . .	12 4 29.3	April 3 . . .	12 3 16.3
31 . . .	4 10.9	4 . . .	2 58.4
April 1 . . .	3 52.6	5 . . .	2 40.6
2 . . .	3 34.4		

* The great golden coronation medal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As an influx of advertisements at late hour, which it would have been injurious to the advertisers to postpone, and for which we had not time to prepare an additional half-sheet, has forced us to an encroachment on our scientific reports, which we shall remedy in our next.

The same reason compels us reluctantly to postpone the Contrapuntal Musical Review.

We thank Mr. Benn, and will give his letter our best attention before next Saturday.

We experience great regret that the letter from Athens reached us too late.

We differ entirely from U., Glasgow, touching the representation in question, and cannot therefore use the lines.

L. D. L. declined.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

The finished Drawings and Sketches of Francis Nicholson, Esq. deceased.

BY MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANSON,
At their GREAT ROOM, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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It is almost the only Company who grant in favour of creditors a world Policy, whereby the debt is secured, although the debtor lay beyond the limits of Europe.

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Life-Policies effected either on the participating or non-participating scale. On the former, a bonus, varying from 25 to 28 per cent on the Premiums paid, was declared in December, 1840. The next division will take place 31st December 1845.

The Premiums may be paid either annually, half-yearly, or quarterly; AND ONE HALF OF THE PREMIUM FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS MAY REMAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE ASSURED ON INTEREST AT 5 per cent.

Fire-Insurances, which expire at Lady-day, should be renewed within fifteen days from that date. Receipts for such renewals are now ready at the Company's Offices in London, and at the various Agents in the country.

March 16, 1844.

J. T. CLEMENT, Actuary.

MR. LOVER'S IRISH EVENINGS.

Princess's Concert Room, Castle Street, Berners Street.

MR. LOVER'S Irish Evening—illustrative of the National Music, Character, Customs, and superstitions of Ireland—will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT April 3d.

Admission, 2s. Reserved Seats, 3s. 6d.

In consequence of the numerous disappointments of parties who could not obtain admission last Wednesday, and as the Reserved Seats are limited to 250, and numbered to secure regularity, an early application is recommended to secure tickets as follows:—Duff and Hodgson, 65 Oxford Street; Cramer and Co., Regent Street; Chappell and Co., Oliver and Co., and J. Leader, Bond Street; also, Simey, Kline, Mitchell's, and Bailey's Libraries.

FOR the BASS VOICE.—MR. CRIVELLI begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that his Work on the Art of Singing, adapted, with ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS, for the BASS VOICE, is now ready, and may be had of Mr. Crivelli, at his residence, No. 71 Upper Norton Street, and at all the principal Musicians.

SELTZER WATER, 3s. per dozen, sparkling and aerated, landed from the Brunnen Wednesday and Saturday, silver-wired over, as patronised by her Majesty, and the principal Clubs and Physicians. Brighton and all the British and German Waters, both natural and artificial, at the uniform rate of 3s. per dozen half-pints, 4s. 6d. pints, 6s. quarts. Glass-bottles, 3s. per dozen; stone ditto, 1s. 6d.; allowed for when returned.

Farina's Strongest Eau de Cologne

and Lavender Water . . . 21s. per doz.

Sherries, Dinner Wines . . . 18s. to 28s. "

Superior Old Amontillado Sherry . . . 40s. "

East India Madeira . . . 30s. "

Superior Port (eight years old) . . . 30s. "

Light Port . . . 18s. "

Hocks and Champagnes . . . 42s. "

Moselles and Clarets . . . 30s. to 42s. "

Lopes Principes Cigars . . . 18s. per lb.

All orders per penny-post sent out within one hour.

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Interment in Public Vault . . . 4 4 0

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For other information respecting Ground for Vaults, Brick Graves, Monuments, &c., apply at the Office, 153 Piccadilly, between the hours of Ten and Five.

A portion of the ground is consecrated for the interment of persons not of the Established Church, who are privileged to bring their own Minister.

E. J. DENT'S PATENT DIPLOSCOPE, or MERIDIAN INSTRUMENT FOR THE REGULATION OF CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, AND WATCHES.

Neither previous knowledge of astronomical instruments, nor acquaintance with practical astronomy, are required to enable the observer to regulate with this invention the going of his Watch by the sun or other celestial object to the fraction of a second. The instrument is as simple as a sun-dial. It is only 2½ inches in diameter, and cannot get out of adjustment, nor can it be affected by the weather. Price Two Guineas each.

Dent's Lectures on Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, and the description of the DiploSCOPE, price 1s. each, but to customers gratis.

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This diminution in price for solid and durable Decorations, has promoted a purer feeling (from its extensive application) for the embellishments of Cathedrals, Churches and Chapels, and Mansions, either in the Gothic, Elizabethan, French, or Italian styles; and the Proprietors beg to invite attention to the new Churches at Paddington and Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, as examples of the character and effect of these productions.

Amongst the advantages of this new art, is the power of realising the most delicate and elaborate designs of the Artists with the most perfect fidelity, and also of executing their most complicated and rich designs at a price little beyond that of the plainest works.

Specimens are on view at 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; where estimates are given, and contracts entered into, for the entire fitting-up, restoration, or repairs, of any Cathedral, Church, or Mansion.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHURCH.—The Ministers and Vestry of this Church, now in Edward Street, Soho Square, have resolved, with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of London, to apply a portion of their limited Funds towards the purchase of a piece of Ground and the erection of a Church. The local locality of the building wherein the services of this Church are now performed, has long been a subject of deep concern to them and to the Congregation; but the choice of a more suitable place of worship has been delayed from time to time, partly from the ineligibility of the buildings offered, and partly through the fear of trenching too deeply on their small resources. They have moreover felt anxious, whilst providing for their own accommodation, to rear a Monument in memory of their persecuted forefathers, the French Protestant Refugees, as well as of the protection, hospitality, and generosity which they sought and found in this land of toleration.

To effect this, the Ministers and Vestry will require a sum of about 10000, in addition to the means already at their disposal; and they therefore venture to make an appeal to the liberality of the public in the fond hope that it will not be made in vain.

The Church, in which Divine Service will be performed in the French language, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, is intended as a place of worship not only for the scattered remains of the several French Protestant Congregations which formerly flourished in this city, but also for the numerous Foreigners in London who have no National Church in the metropolis. A Charity School in which the daughters of poor descendants of French Protestant Refugees are boarded, clothed, and educated, is also connected with this Church.

This appeal is addressed to the religious world in general, but more especially to that numerous and respectable body of men the descendants of the Refugees, many of whom still cling with unabated attachment to the Church which was founded in the days of affliction, and which, through their aid and constancy from generation to generation, has continued humbly but beneficially to maintain its existence; and it is hoped that these also who no longer attend the performance of Divine Service in the language of their ancestors, may yet feel the obligation of doing honour to the steadfastness of their forefathers' faith, by further promoting their renown and accomplishing a pious and useful undertaking.

Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., 75 Lombard Street; Messrs. Bouverie and Co., 11 Haymarket; the Rev. John Maudry, 51 Bernard Street, Russell Square; and by the Treasurer, Jacob Vincent, Esq., 10 South Square, Gray's Inn.

The Queen Dowager	£ 20 0 0
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Right Hon. Henry Labouchere	5 0 0
Viscount Folkestone	10 0 0
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Circulation of Birmingham Newspapers (from the Parliamentary Returns).

STAMPS ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1843 FOR
THE MIDLAND COUNTIES
HERALD 284,000
The Birmingham Gazette 132,000
The Birmingham Journal 90,000
The Birmingham Advertiser 61,500
283,500

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HENDRIE'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, so long celebrated for improvement, retains its superiority as a perfectly mild emollient Soap, highly salutary to the skin, possessing an aromatic and lasting perfume: each Packet is labelled with PERKINS'S steel plate of Windsor Castle. A variety of highly perfumed Soap Tablets, Sand Balls, &c., prepared without angular corners.

HENDRIE'S PAIN-EXPELLING TOOTH-POWDER, an effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth, and preserving them in a sound and healthy condition, is exceedingly agreeable to the mouth, and divesting the Teeth of every impurity, increases the beauty of the enamel in polish and colour.

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His Germineux Liquid is a certain specific for producing a new growth where the Hair is falling.

HENDRIE'S GOLD CREAM OF ROSES, prepared in great perfection. IMPROVED SCURFING DROPS, for removing greasy spots from Silks. INVINCIBLE MARKING LICK, for Linen, to be used without preparation, 1s. a bottle.

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The publication consists of Twenty Copies, half imperial, at Ten Guineas each; and

Two hundred Copies, quarter imperial, at Six Guineas each. The Plates have been destroyed.

Subscribers' names received by R. Redgrave, Esq., Hyde Park Gate, Kensington Gore; Frank Stone, Esq., Berners Street, Oxford Street; Joseph Severn, Esq., James Street, Finsbury; and Messrs. Longmans, Paternoster Row.

ART-UNION OF LONDON, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross. Established 1837.

The Lists for the current year will positively close this day (Saturday). Every Subscriber will receive, for each Guinea paid, a LINE ENGRAVING by Mr. E. Goodall, from the Picture by C. Stanfield, R.A., "THE CASTLE OF ISLEHIA," and, in addition to this, a series of Twenty-two Designs in Outline, made for the Society by Mr. H. C. Nelson, and engraved by Mr. Henry Moses, illustrative of the Pilgrim's Progress. The Outlines are now finished, and may be seen at the Office. They will be delivered immediately after the distribution of Prizes.

GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S. F.S.A. Hon. Secs.
LEWIS POOOCK, F.S.A.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Whitehall, 28th March, 1844.

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS herely give notice:—

1. That works of art intended for exhibition according to the notice published in May and July, 1843, are to be sent to Westminster Hall between the hours of Ten and Five on any day, Sunday excepted, from the 1st to the 5th of June next (inclusive), when agents may be in attendance to receive them; but no work will be received after Saturday the 5th of June.

2. Each exhibitor is required to send, together with his work, a letter containing his name and address, and stating the number, if more than one, of the specimens sent by him, with such descriptions of the designs, materials, or mode of execution as may be intended for publication, subject to the approval of the Commissioners.

3. No ornamental frames to cartoons will be admissible; but each specimen in fresco may be surrounded by a flat frame or border, adorned with painted arabesques, which may be executed either by the artist himself or under his direction, and either in fresco or in any other method.

4. The artists or their agents may attend to examine the works sent by them, and rectify such drawings or paintings as may have been detached from their stretching-frames, and rolled for the convenience of carriage.

5. No work will be allowed to be retouched after having been received, except to repair an injury occasioned by accident, and then only by the artist himself.

6. Every possible care will be taken of the works sent; but in case of injury or loss the artist will be responsible.

7. Catalogues of the Exhibition will be published.

By command of the Commissioners,

C. L. EASTLAKE, Secretary.

THE LITERARY UNION OF ENGLAND.—The object of this Institution is to promote the interests of Literature, by giving additional encouragement to those who make it their pursuit. Painting, Sculpture, and every branch of science have of late years found munificent patronage in Government, as well as amongst the noble and wealthy; but we much fear Dr. Johnson's complaint of the booksellers being the principal patrons of literature, is as true now as it was in his days. So little, indeed, is the literary character appreciated amongst us, that the very class to which it belongs is not acknowledged. To be a literary man is to be nothing; while in France and Germany his class is so distinct, and as much allowed, as that of the lawyer, the physician, or the divine. The reason of this low estimation of his profession amongst us is plain enough: England is essentially a mercantile country, and the remuneration accorded to literature is so precarious, and in general so scanty, that, being measured by what it brings, and not by its intrinsic worth, it is fallen into some contempt. And yet, without the light thrown upon society by literature and genius, what would be our boasted civilization? What would be the rank of that people in the estimation of nations who had no book but the day-book—no amusement but the ledger?

What is now proposed to be done for Literature has been already done for Art—needing it—in the Art-Union of London, an excellent institution, which has been adopted for the model of this undertaking. A numerous subscription will, of course, be requisite to carry the plan into effect, and to produce the beneficial results of which it is so eminently capable; but in a country where every other scheme promising eventual success has been met and encouraged with unbounded liberality, we may safely hope that this appeal in behalf of Literature will not be neglected.

The amount of subscription will be one guinea, and even that small sum will be returned to the subscriber in value, while he has a fair chance of profit on his outlay, as a certain sum will be put aside for the purchase and printing of a Prize Work, open to competition to the authors of the United Kingdom, a copy of which will be distributed to each subscriber.

The subscription for the present year will close on the 1st of November, by which time it is confidently expected 3000 names will have been received, which, after deducting the expense of copyright and printing the Prize Work, advertising, and other incidental expenses, will leave about 7500*l.* to be divided into shares, and drawn for at a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

Each Prize-lot will be at liberty to select books to the amount of his prize from the Catalogue of any Publisher in the United Kingdom; but to produce a direct and beneficial influence on the Literature of the day, the following rules must be adhered to:—

1. The Books chosen shall be original, and not translations.
2. The First Edition shall have been published within the current year.

3. They shall not be Reprints from Works published out of the United Kingdom.

The object of this Institution being the encouragement of Literature, it is proposed that the prizes be distributed in a manner as valuable, as it will be evident that a number of small prizes could be laid out in the purchase of a better class of books, according to the above restrictions, than one larger amount. Thus should the balance amount to 350*l.*, as above, it will be divided into upwards of Five Hundred Prizes of from 5*l.* to 50*l.* each, so that one in ten of the subscribers will obtain a Prize; and in addition to such work of particular merit appear, an additional sale of 500 copies might be obtained.

In conclusion, the Projector deems it necessary to state that the first Prospectus of the Literary Union of England was issued in January 1813; but although it was strongly taken up by several eminent patrons of Literature, owing to press of other matters, he could not devote sufficient attention to it till the present time. He also wishes to acknowledge that it is to a certain extent a commercial speculation; but if the Men be good, that should not militate against its usefulness. In every institution some one must be paid for his time and trouble; in this, surely he who devotes his capital and labour to its formation is certainly entitled to it. He is no publisher, and therefore cannot be accused of wishing to push his own publications, to the exclusion of others; neither can he be accused of an intention of getting rid of an accumulated stock, as, according to the second rule, every work chosen must have been published during the current year.

Tickets are to be procured of Mr. E. Churton, 26 Moles Street, and through any bookseller in the kingdom.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Middle Scotland Yard.—Members are respectfully informed, that TWO LECTURES on METEOROLOGY will be delivered at the Institution by ROBERT ADDAMS, Esq., on WEDNESDAYS, the 3d and 10th of April, at Three P.M.

By order of the Council,

L. H. J. TOUNA, Assistant Director.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY of the ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The Committee are ready to receive TESTIMONIALS of CANDIDATES for the above office.

Salary 150*l.* per annum. Applicants must be men of business habits, accustomed to accounts and correspondence. Age, between 25 and 40.

Hours of attendance from 9 to 6 daily. Applications, by letter only, in the handwriting of the Candidate, endorsed "Assistant Secretaryship," must be sent in by Friday, the 5th of April.

Responsible sureties will be required.
4 Trafalgar Square, March 18, 1844.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

Just ready, in one vol., octavo,

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Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

HOOD'S MAGAZINE for APRIL, containing Contributions by the Editor, the Honourable Mrs. Norton, Mrs. C. Hall, Miss F. Browne, R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Barry Cornwall, and the Rev. J. C. Campbell, the author of "Peter Priggins," Gilbert Shadock, &c. &c., was published this day by Henry Renshaw, 356 Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and Stationers in the Kingdom.

The Oregon Territory and Hudson Bay Company.
By J. DUNN, late of the H.B.C.

To be published on April 8th,

A STATISTICAL and GEOGRAPHICAL HISTORY of the OREGON TERRITORY, and of the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN FUR TRADE, with a full Description of the Native Tribes, their Customs and Religion, especially the

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8 New Burlington Street, March 30, 1844.

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BOOKS to be published THIS SPRING

By MESSRS. LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

1. Sir James Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works; including his Contributions to *The Edinburgh Review*. Collected and Edited by his Son. 5 vols. 8vo. [End of April.]

2. Robert Southey's Complete Poetical Works. One volume medium 8vo, uniform with *Moons and Bays*, with Portrait and Vignette. [End of April.]

3. Researches on Light: An Examination of all the known Phenomena connected with the Chemical Influence of the Solar Rays. By ROBERT HUYGENS. 8vo. [On April 15.]

4. The Pencil of Nature: A Collection of genuine Specimens of the new Art of Photography, from Plates actually obtained by the Action of Light. By H. FOX TALBOT, Esq. [To be published in 10 or 12 Monthly Parts, 4to. [Part 1 in a few days.]

5. An Historical Memoir of a Mission to the Court of Vienna in 1806. By Sir ROBERT ADAM, G.C.B., with a Selection from his Despatches. [On April 18.]

6. A Selection from the Speeches and Writings of the late Lord King. With a short Introductory Memoir. By EARL FORTESCUE. 8vo. [Early in April.]

7. Blair's Chronological and Historical Tables, from the Creation to the present Time. A new Edition, extended and corrected, under the Superintendence of Sir HENRY ELIZ, K.H. Imperial 8vo. [Early in April.]

8. An Encyclopedia of a Domestic Economy; comprising such Subjects as are more immediately connected with Housekeeping. By THOMAS WOODS, F.G.S., assisted by the late Mrs. PARKES. One thick volume 8vo, with 1000 Woodcuts. [Early in May.]

9. The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages. A History of Illuminated Books from the IVth to the XVIIIth Century. By NORMAN HARRISON. Illustrated by a series of Specimens from the most celebrated and splendid MSS. printed in Gold, Silver, and Colours. [To be published in Parts, imperial 4to. [Part 1 on May 1.]

10. The Genera of Birds; Comprising their Generic Characters, a Notice of the Habits of each Genus, and an extensive List of Species. By GEO. H. GRAY, of the British Museum. Illustrated with about 350 imp. 4to Plates by DAVID W. MITCHELL, B.A. F.L.S. [To be published in Monthly Parts, imperial 4to, 10*s.* 6*d.* each. [Part 1 on May 1.]

11. The Life and Times of Richard III. as Duke of Gloucester and King of England, in which all the Charges brought against him are carefully investigated and compared with the Statements of the Contemporary Authorities, by CAROLINE A. HALSTED. 2 vols. 8vo, Portrait. [In May.]

12. So much of the Diary of the Lady Willoughby as relates to her Domestic History, and to the curious Period of the Reign of Charles the First (1635-48). Small 4to, printed in the style of the period. [Early in April.]

13. The Rose of Tistelton: A Tale of the Swedish Coast. By EMILIE CARLÉN. Translated from the original Swedish. 2 vols. post 8vo. [On April 11.]

14. Recent Improvements in Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; being a Supplement to the Dictionary by Dr. ASHMEAD, Vol. II. F.R.S., &c. 8vo. [In May.]

15. Mesmerism and its Opponents: With a Narrative of Cases. By the Rev. GEO. SAWNEY, Junr., Vicar of Filston. Fcp. 8vo. [On Wednesday next.]

16. Christian Fragments; or, Remarks on the Nature, Precepts, and Comforts of Religion. By JOHN BURKE, M.D. F.R.S., Author of the "Principles of Christian Philosophy." Fcp. 8vo. [Early in April.]

17. Essays on the Pursuit of Truth, and on the Progress of Knowledge. By SAMUEL BAILEY, Author of "Berkeley's Theory of Vision," &c. second Edition, revised and enlarged. [On April 15.]

18. A Course of English Reading: Shewing what Books and in what order to read, modified for every capacity; with Anecdotes connected with the Studies of Men of Letters. By the Rev. JAMES FRYCOT, B.A. T.C.D. [In May.]

19. The Discovery of the Science of Language; in which are explained the Real Nature of the Parts of Speech, the Signification of the Termination of Words, and the Origin of Words and Letters. By MORAN KAVANACH. 2 vols. 8vo. [On April 18.]

20. Introduction to a Scientific System of Mythology. By HAZ. DYER, Author of the History and Antiquities of the "Boric Race," &c. Translated from the German by JONS LUTCH. 8vo, uniform with "Miller's Dorian." [Early in April.]

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Is published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS.

- I. Aqueducts and Canals—Francis Duks of Bridgewater.
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London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65 Cornhill. Edinburgh: Bell and Bradfute. Dublin: J. Cumming.

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••• The Weekly Publication of the Numbers of OLD ENGLAND will continue regularly on every Saturday in April; but the Monthly Part, which comprises Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20, will not appear till the 1st of May, in consequence of the great demand, which requires this interval for an adequate preparation of the future Illustrated Engravings.

22 Ludgate Street, March 20, 1844.

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